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The Irish Times.

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Irish Times 'Phone Numbers. — Dublin — 23062; Cork —1506; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4350. Belfast Office—13 Donegall Street. London Office—59 Fleet Street.

BIRTHS.

LEE—March 4, 1933, at Hilton Lodge, Monkstown, Dublin, to the wife of William R. Lee, a son.

ORR—March 3, 1933, at 5 Main street, Ballymote, to Margory, wife of James F. Orr, Rosslip, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUTHBERTSON and SAVAGE—February 28, 1933, in London, at the Church of St. Marylebone, Robert Wallace Cuthbertson (of the British India Steam Navigation Company), elder son of the late Robert Wallace Cuthbertson, and Mrs. Walter Morgan, Fairview, Dublin, to Dorothy Frances Coe, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Savage, Baileven, North Circular road, Limerick.

MURDOCK and DAVIS—February 22, 1933, at Methodist Church, Drogheda, by the Rev. R. D. Cody, Charles William, third son of the late Fredrick Murdock and Mrs. Murdock, Fair street, to Annie Frances Victoria ("Nan"), elder daughter of R. B. and Mrs. Davis, "Boyne View," Drogheda.

RAMAGE and SPENCE—On Wednesday, March 8, 1933, at the Methodist Church, Lucan, by the Rev. J. W. McKinney, Norman Walker Ramage, L.D.S., son of the late H. Walker Ramage, L.D.S., and Mrs. Ramage, Crossbrue, North Berwick, and Ina Pauline, third daughter of George Spence, Esq., Laracor, Lucan, and the late Mrs. Spence.

SARGENT and BEATTIE—February 22, 1933, at St. Finnian's Church, Newcastle-Lyons, County Dublin, by the Rev. W. F. Leathley Shea, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, B.D., Henry, youngest son of the late Joseph and Jane Sargent, of Moate House, Rathmore, Naas, County Kildare, to Matilda Ann (Tillie), eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. William Henry Beattie, of Riversdale House, Loughtown, Newcastle-Lyons, County Dublin.

DEATHS.

ARDAGH—March 6, 1933, at Dhekakhat, T.E., Tinsukia, Assam, of heart failure, Arthur Wellington Wheeler Ardagh; the very dearly-loved and devoted husband of Ruth B. Ardagh (*nee* Maiden), and only son of Robert Y. Ardagh, 56 Rutland Gardens, Hove, Sussex, aged 48.

BUTLER—March 8, 1933, at his residence, 23 Drumcondra Park, John (Jack) Butler, beloved husband of Mabel Butler, and son of the late Matthew and Mrs. Butler. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and mother and a large circle of friends. Funeral to Glasnevin to-morrow (Friday) morning, after 10 o'clock Mass at Gardiner street. Australian papers please copy.

CREERY—March 7, 1933, at Riverton, Coleraine, John Tate Creery, M.B., B.Ch., T.C.D., in his 76th year. Funeral leaving at 2 o'clock to-day (Thursday), March 9, for service in St. Patrick's Church, Coleraine, and to Aghadowey afterwards. No flowers, by special request.

GRIMSHAW—February 22, 1933, at Malmesbury Cottage Hospital, Major Roland Grimshaw (late Poona Horse), younger son of the late T. W. Grimshaw, C.B., M.D., of Carrickmines, Co. Dublin, and Mrs. Grimshaw, Great Sampford, Essex.

HANNA—On Tuesday, March 7, 1933, at Mullahara, Rostrevor, Emma Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Robert and Emily Hanna, of Limerick. Interment at Dean's Grange this day (Thursday) at 12.30 o'clock.

HORAN—March 8, 1933, at Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross, Thomas Peter Horan, late of 12 Lower Elmwood avenue, Ranelagh, and Sandycove, son of the late James Horan, C.E., Bushville, Roslare, Wexford. Requiescat in pace. Funeral, Dean's Grange, to-morrow (Friday) morning, after Requiem Mass at Hospice at 9.30.

HULL—March 7, 1933, at Ashdene, Kimmage road, West, Anna, wife of David Hull. Funeral from Dolphin's Barn Methodist Church to Mount Jerome to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSTON—March 7, 1933, at his residence, 14 High street, Lurgan, William Johnston. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock to the New Cemetery.

KENNY—March 8, 1933, at Brigidine Convent, Randwick, Sydney, Mother M. Xavier, Superior, daughter of the late Thomas and Mrs. Kenny, Gould, Coolkenno, County Wicklow. R.I.P.

LAWRENCE—March 8, 1933, at her residence, Sleighrue, Moyne, Ballingien, County Wicklow, Mary Anne, widow of the late Thomas Lawrence, aged 76. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing family. "Peace, perfect peace."

LEONARD—At her residence, "Charleville," 275 North Circular road, Dublin, Mary (Mollie) Leonard, beloved wife of Thomas Leonard. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and son and by her mother, sister and brothers. Mass at St. Paul's, Arran quay, to-morrow (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock. R.I.P. Funeral (private) to Glasnevin. No flowers. Masses instead.

O'DONOGHUE—March 8, 1933, at her residence, 39 Cabra road, Kate O'Donoghue. Funeral (private) after 9 o'clock Mass at St. Peter's Church, Phibsborough, to-morrow (Friday) morning. No flowers.

POTTERTON—March 7, 1933, at his residence, Walton, Bangor, County Down, William Marlande Potterton, late Resident Secretary, Scottish Widows' Fund Society, Belfast. Funeral (private) to Dean's Grange, County Dublin.

RIGLER—January 30, 1933, after brief illness, Annie Rebecca, Canada, aged 34 years, dearly-beloved wife of Lieutenant Rigler, and eldest beloved daughter of James and Margaret Hood, Riverview Hotel, Avoca. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing parents, brothers and sister, relatives, and a large circle of friends. "Thy will be done."

SLATOR—March 7, 1933, at his residence, Lynwood, Gorey, Thomas Slator, late Head Constable, R.I.C., aged 63 years. Funeral to-day (Thursday) at 3 o'clock to Christ Church, Gorey.

STIRLING—March 7, 1933, at 13 York road, Rathmines, Mary, widow of the late Doctor Robert Wright Stirling. Funeral at Dean's Grange to-day (Thursday), arriving at 11 o'clock.

TAYLOR—March 8, 1933, at Armagh, Sackville Brisbane, younger son of Canon Sackville and Mrs. Taylor, Kilmallock Rectory, Limerick. Funeral to St. Mary's, Limerick, to-morrow (Friday), on arrival of the 9.30 a.m. train from Kingsbridge.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this column will be found on Page 6.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Murphy and family, 9 Harcourt road, Dublin, desire to thank those who sympathised with them in their recent bereavement, also those who sent Mass cards and wreaths, also to thank the Staff of the Railway Clearing House, and trust this acknowledgment will be accepted by all.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILSON—In ever-loving memory of my dear mother, who died on 9th March, 1924. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Inserted by her loving son, Stewart.

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Advertisements for next day's issue are received at our Branch Office, 13 (Lower) Donegall Street, up to 5.0 p.m. Telephone—Belfast, 1787.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES HOME AND ABROAD. PAGE FOUR.

IRISH Representative—Traveller, with outstanding connection farmers and horse breeders, also in commercial interests, would represent Irish firm.—K 1407, this office.

ASK for "TAMILESE," the Tea for Flavour. Sold by William Magee and Co., Rathmines.

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This charming semi-detached House, in perfect order, with lovely open views and conservatory off drawingroom, will be Sold by Auction on Tuesday next at 110 Grafton street. Orders to view from Auctioneers.
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AUCTION of Roses, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, etc., etc., on THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 1 p.m. HILL'S AUCTION ROOMS, 10 BACHELOR'S WALK.

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TULLAMORE—"The Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had at 6 o'clock each morning from Mr. M. F. GOREY, Harbour street.

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C.Y.M.C.A., 8 DAWSON ST. To-night: Bible Class, 7.45. Literary Lecture at 8.15 by Mr. W. Bolton Conyngham on Christian Socialism.

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EVENTS IN IRELAND are fully summarised in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," with illustrations. Price Twopence.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Saorstat Eireann, made in a Suit entitled, THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, Plaintiffs; And THOMAS HAYES, Defendant; All persons claiming to be Incumbrancers affecting the interest formerly vested in Patrick Hayes, Deceased, in:—

1. Part of the lands of Milltown, containing 26 acres 0 roods 24 perches, Statute measure, being the lands comprised in Folio 9123 County Limerick;
2. Parts of the lands of Milltown, containing together 22 acres 3 roods and 3 perches or thereabouts, Statute measure, being the lands comprised in Folio 9124 County Limerick;
3. Part of the lands of Treanaugh, containing 54 acres 3 roods and 25 perches or thereabouts, Statute measure, being the lands comprised in Folio 10383 County Limerick;
4. Part of the lands of Dromlara, containing 9 acres 3 roods and 22 perches (with shop, dwellinghouse and licensed premises thereon), being the lands comprised in Folio 10999 County Limerick;
5. Part of the lands of Linfield, containing 104 acres and 33 perches or thereabouts, Statute measure, being the lands comprised in Folio 2572 County Limerick;
6. Parts of the lands of Dromeenboy, containing together 61 acres 2 roods and 18 perches or thereabouts, Statute measure, and part of the lands of Cumagavale, containing 1 rood and 20 perches or thereabouts, like measure, being the lands comprised in Folio 2577 County Limerick;
7. All that and those that part of the lands of Castleciuggin, otherwise Cluggin Glebe, described as containing 2 acres of thegeabouts, Irish Plantation measure, and now stated to contain 4 acres and 4 perches, Statute measure, separated from another part of said lands of Castleciuggin by the old road formerly leading from Limerick to Waterford, held in fee simple, all said lands being situate in the Barony of Coonagh and County of Limerick—are to enter and prove their claims at the Central Office, Law Courts, Dublin, on or before the 3rd day of April, 1933, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said Order.

Every such Incumbrancer having any security is to produce same to the Examiner at his office, Law Courts, Dublin, on the 5th day of April, 1933, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1933.
JOHN HEALY, Examiner.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
JAMES CAREY, late of Dublin road, Monasterevan, in the County of Kildare, and formerly of Curragh, in the County of Leix, Retired County Council Official, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be Creditors or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the estate and assets of the above deceased, who died on the 5th day of November, 1932, are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of March, 1933, to furnish (in writing) particulars of such claims, debts and demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executor. And Notice is hereby further given that, after the said 22nd day of March, 1933, the Executor will proceed to distribute the estate and assets of the said deceased, having regard only to such claims, debts and demands of which notice and particulars shall have been furnished as above required.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1933.
HENRY K. TOOMEY, Solicitor for the Executor, 21 Emily square, Athy.

IN THE GOODS OF
RICHARD GIBSON (trading as Joseph Gainfort and Co.), late of North Main street, Wexford, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased are requested to send particulars to the undersigned Solicitors:
M. J. O'CONNOR & CO., Solicitors, 2 George's street, Wexford.

USE FOR SURPLUS POTATOES—Page 2

THE finest "6" comes from WOLSELEY, who make only six cylinder cars. GRAFTON MOTOR CO., 43 Grafton street, Dublin.

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FAIRS.

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BELFAST READERS.
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TO-DAY AT 11.30 a.m. & 3.30 p.m.
THE FINAL TWO
MANNEQUIN PARADES
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Music by the Madam Van Aalst Trio.
— Seats may be Reserved —
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Lovely quality Natural Cream Shantung, perfectly free from dressing. Washes well, and gives endless wear, for Lingerie Blouses, Children's Clothes, Curtains, etc. 33ins. wide. Bargain Price, per yard, **8d.**

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Wonderful new offer of genuine P.K. Spun Silk, of standard "A" quality, in Lingerie, shades of flesh-pink, daffodil, pale blue, salmon, and light apple-green. 30 inches wide. This is a record low price for such a beautiful silk. A yard **1/4½**

Satin Beaute
For Day and Evening wear, in a medium weight, bright face and crepe back. Can also be used for Blouses, etc. Colour range includes pink, green, red, navy, saxe, gold, brown, beige, peach, ivory, black. 36 inches wide. Regularly 2/11 a yard. Now **1/11½**

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Courtauld's Stockinette
Great Bargain in Courtauld's Lovely Silky "Locknit" Stockinette; really Ladderproof and tubs perfectly. Ideal for Lingerie, Pyjamas and Dress wear. Now available in 20 shades, including ivory, pink, peach, lemon, apricot, apple, beige, gold, rose, fawn, red, saxe, navy, brown, bottle, biscuit, helio, champagne, lido, black. 54 inches square. Regularly 5/11. Offered at, per yard **2/11**

Washing Satin
This fine fabric washes wonderfully, and is ideal for Blouses, Lingerie, Children's wear, etc. Colours include—Green, red, fawn, brown, grey, lemon, pink, sky, white, navy, black. 36 inches. Price, a yard **1/3**

Printed Rayon
Wonderful Bargain in this smart fabric. The new Chevron design, printed on fine quality Rayon Crepe-de-Chine by one of the foremost French manufacturers. Colours include bottle-green, brown, lido, navy, black, with contrasting prints. 38 ins. wide. Regularly 2/11 a yard. Offered at **1/11**

Crepe-de-Chine
Outstanding offer of Lovely Crepe-de-Chine of a medium weight for everyday wear, made from the nicest Rayon yarn that has yet been produced. Huge choice of colours, including ivory, pink, sky, lemon, nil, beige, brown, almond, red, wine, apricot, grey, buff, royal, fawn, navy, lido, black. 36 inches wide. Price, per yard **1/11**

Lingerie Satin
Here is a remarkable offer of Pure Silk Lingerie Satin—an ideal fabric for washing and wearing. Very fine weave, and splendid for Lingerie, Pyjamas and Blouses. Obtainable in delightful shades of peach, sky, eau-de-nil, beige, pink, ivory, black, parchment. 36 ins. wide. Regularly 3/11 a yard. Bargain Price ... **2/6**

Elephant Crepe
A new delivery of this ultra-fashionable rough Crepe for Day and Evening Dresses, correct for present fashions. New shades include red, gold, blue, green, grey, brown, navy, white, black. 37 inches wide. Worth 5/- a yard. Offered at **2/11**

Orders of 20/- and over are sent post free. If your order is less please enclose postage 6d, extra.

SEW WITH McCALL PRINTED PATTERNS
The very name "McCall" spells smartness to women who know good fashion—and who realise that home creation of clothes is the surest way to achieve it economically. McCall Patterns bring them this high fashion plus ease-of-use that no other pattern offers. Order the New McCall Fashion Bi-Monthly Price 1/- (By post 1/4).
CLERYS DUBLIN
JOHN F. McGUIRE, Managing Director

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE
LONDONDERRY — NEW YORK.
†Transylvania..Apl. 1 *Transylvania..May 6
Cameronia ....Apl. 19 Caledonia ....May 20
*Calls Boston. †Calls Halifax.
Anchor Line, Fovle St., Londonderry;
1-5 Victoria Street, Belfast; or Local Agents.

SEA TRIPS & TOURS.

FIVE WEEKS for ON THE SEA VISITING BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, PANAMA, VENEZUELA, etc.
£70 FIRST CLASS ONLY. NO INSIDE ROOMS
Frequent and regular sailings
FYFFES LINE
ELDERS & FYFFES LTD., THE COMFORT ROUTE
31-37, BOW ST. W.C.2, OR THE USUAL AGENTS

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST one day last week, short string Green Amber Beads, either in Rathfarnham bus, Rathmines tram, or city streets. Reward if returned to 23 Kenilworth road. 7 F

LOST, March 7th, Grafton street, Lady's Large Umbrella, inlaid, iron crook handle; reward.—10 St. James's terrace, Clonskeagh.

LOST, large Amber Antique Ring, on Tuesday. Reward to Mrs. Huggerford, 36 Fitzwilliam place.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DUBLIN BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
APPOINTMENT OF WATER INSPECTOR—SKERRIES AREA.
The Dublin Board of Public Health will, at a meeting to be held on Tuesday, 21st March, 1933, appoint a person to fill the above-mentioned position.
The duties include the caretaking of water mains and public sewers and the collection of accounts for water rate.
The position is part-time and non-pensionable, with a salary of £60 per annum.
The person appointed will also be required to undertake the caretaking of the Sewerage Scheme, when completed, at an additional remuneration to be fixed by the Board.
Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 40 years on the 1st day of March, 1933.
Applications must reach me before 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 17th March, 1933.
By Order,
PATRICK J. MURPHY, Secretary.
Offices: 11 Parnell square, Dublin.
Date: 6th March, 1933.

ORGANIST.
Organist and Choirmaster
WANTED FOR ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BELFAST.
Apply, stating age, qualifications and salary expected, to
CAPTAIN L. P. GILL,
14 SALISBURY GARDENS, BELFAST.

A BUSINESS Training at Skerry's College, 16 Stephen's Green, qualifies for the best posts. Prospectus free. 7

Great care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this paper Appear Correctly, but no liability is taken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement, no matter Where or by Whom accepted.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every Succeeding Word, One Penny.
4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3
When Prepaid.

This Concession does not apply to Advertisements not in display form or placed contrary to our classification.

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Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office, Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS, 1/- PER LINE. Money Orders, Notes, ORIGINAL Testimonials, or other Documents should not be enclosed with replies to Advertisements.

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone 23062.
24/11/'25.

BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood avenue.
'Phone Rathmines 951
BELFAST—13 Donegall street ..... 'Phone 1787
CORK—15 Cook street ..... Cork 1506
LONDON—59 Fleet street, E.C.4 .... Central 4350
MANCHESTER—Winter's Buildings, 30 St. Ann street ..... City 3048

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

APPRENTICE (Lady) WANTED, Grocery Business; fee £20; commencing salary 15/- weekly. Apply to K 1529, this office. 6 E

ASSISTANT WANTED in smart Gown and Hat Shop for Sales and Stockkeeping; one with knowledge of Millinery preferred; state age, experience and salary.—K 1617, this office. 7 D

APPRENTICE WANTED for GROCERIES, Scott's Business; outdoor.—K 1691, this office. 8 A

DRAPERY—Experienced SALESWOMAN WANTED (country); state age, religion and salary expected indoor; give references. Address "Z 2894, Saleswoman," this office. 6 E

GOOD SALESWOMAN WANTED for Mantles, Millinery and Underclothing (country); state age, religion and salary expected indoor; references required. Address "Z 2893, Saleswoman," this office. 7 E

NOTICE
In addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisements in this paper care should be taken to include the catch words, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. 7

MILLINERY, Mantles and Underclothing—WANTED, capable SALESWOMAN, to take charge, provincial town. Apply, with copies of references, stating salary (indoor), "Z 2901, Saleswoman," this office. 8 A

MILLINERY, Mantles, Underclothing—WANTED, competent Lady in CHARGE; seven or eight years' experience; state salary, religion, references.—Tullamore Drapery, Tullamore. 8 A

REQUIRED, a young LADY to train for Branch Office of Dyers and Cleaners. Address "Z 2859, Lady," this office. 7 D

REQUIRED, fully qualified CHEF. Apply, giving copies references, etc., Mess President, Officers' Mess, Pearse Barracks, Curragh. 8

SENIOR ASSISTANT REQUIRED for Accountant's Office. Apply, stating age, experience, copy references, salary, etc., K 1676, this office. 8 E

THE O'Connors should see the "Irish Family Names" feature in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 7 F

W

R. W. ARCHER & COMPANY. FREE STATE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE BEST LIGHT CAR MADE. DELIVERIES FROM STOCK.

STANDARD CARS FROM £235 DELIVERED DUBLIN. PRIVATE DEFERRED TERMS.

ARCHER for STANDARDS

Telegrams: Ferdillac, Dublin | 65 Lr. Mount St., DUBLIN. | Telephones: 62351, Two Lines.

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

AUSTIN Distributors: Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57-68 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. T

ADVERTISER would Exchange old Citroen Tourer for old Austin Seven; mechanically sound. Address "Z 2842, Motor," this office. 6 E

A 1929 Armstrong Siddeley 12 h.p. 6 cyl. Tourer; taxed December, 1932; perfect order; four new tyres, good spare.—R Kay, Tobacconist, 11 St. Andrew street, or 'phone 44885. 6 F

AUSTIN 1931 12/6 Saloon, £175; Austin 1930 16 Two Seater, taxed December, 1933, £180; Essex 1931 19.3 Saloon, £125; Hillman 1930 20 h.p. Segrave Four Seater Coupe, £175; Morris Major 1932 Saloon, £195; Standard 1931 Big Nine Saloon, £160; 1932 12 Wolseley Hornet Saloon, £195.—Rust Motors Limited, Lower Mount street, Dublin. 7 F

ARMSTRONG Siddeley 12 h.p. Self-changer De Luxe Model Economy Saloon, 1933; small mileage; owner returning to England; eleven months maker's guarantee to run; seen Dublin by appointment.—K 1627, this office. 7 E

AUSTIN Seven Touring Car, £60; very nice condition.—19 Herbert road, Sandymount. 7 F

AUCTION of Saloons, Tourers, 2 Seaters, Vans, Trucks, Motor Cycle Solos and Combinations, will be held on Saturday, at 3 p.m., at Depositories, St. Ignatius road, Lower Dorset street ('phone Drumcondra 18). All Cars and Motor Cycles entered must be sound and price reasonable.—E. F. Lewis, Auctioneer. 8 E

BARGAIN, 1929 Swift, 10 h.p., sunshine roof, perfect order, good tyres; taxed; must sell, £60.—Goodwin, 23/25 Pearse street, Dublin. 6 E

CITROEN Two Seater, 1927, new hood, extra good condition; £37; no offers; no dealers.—K 1695, this office.

CROSSLEY 7 Seater, all weather, splendid condition.—Ward, 14 North Frederick street. 8 A

FORD 1931 Tudor, exceptional condition, as new, Seen 5 New street. 6 E

FOR Sale, Morris Cowley 2 Seater, late 1927; excellent running order; £40.—K 1517, this office. 6 E

HUDSON 8, 1931; most perfect condition; small mileage, owner driven; indistinguishable from new; taxed and insured for year; many extras; £250 lowest; no dealers.—K 1508, this office. 6 E

HILLMAN 14 Saloon, 1929; any trial; perfectly new tyres, battery, brakes relined; tax paid; nearest £140; good throughout. Address "Z 2904, Hillman," this office. 7 F

LATEST 1933 Models in Stock—Austin, Essex Ford, Hillman Minx, Morris, Singer, and Standard. Huet Motors, Limited, Lower Mount street, Dublin. 8 2

REPAIR or Repent—At 17a Wentworth place—R. W. Archer and Co. provide a Repair Service second to none. 23 2

SECONDHAND Cars and Commercial Vehicles, large selection and keen prices; cash or easy terms. Interview us first.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 16 Bachelor's Walk. T

STANDARD 1932 Big Nine Special Saloon, in exceptional condition; mileage under 4,600; taxed to 31st December, 1933; any trial.—R. Callow and Sons, 44 Westland row. 4 D

TWO Motor Cars for Sale, guaranteed in perfect order—Chrysler Imperial Saloon, £135; Citroen Coupe, £125; owner will dispose of either of above, which are in excellent order and condition. Can be seen by appointment at 4 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin.

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT CHAUFFEUR—WANTED, YOUTH for out; one pound weekly; Clontarf district. Address, giving full particulars and copies references, "Z 2841, Chauffeur," this office. 6 E

DISENGAGED

A LADY can recommend Chauffeur, excellent mechanic, careful driver, good electrician, willing; make himself generally useful; long references; married, age 36. R.C. Address "Z 2891, Chauffeur," this office. 7 D

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

WE have a 1932 Wolseley "Hornet" Saloon for Sale at £210; new condition; any trial.—Grafton Motor Co., 43 Grafton street, Dublin. 14 X

10 H.P. Swift 4 Seater for Sale, taxed, insured; excellent order; trial. Seen 4 New street. 6 E

16 AUSTIN Saloon, perfect order and condition; £185—885, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork. 7 F

1927 FIVE Seater Swift Saloon for Sale, h.p. 12.8, light on petrol and oil, splendid condition, owner driven, £45.—Richards, 17 Dawson street. 'Phone 43200. 9 A

1929 15.9 OVERLAND Whippet CB Saloon, overhauled and repainted, £80; 1927 14 Renault Saloon, overhauled, new tyres, a fine large car, £60; 1927 10.4 Swift Saloon, thoroughly overhauled, wonderful bargain, £45; 1926 10 Singer Tourer, good order, taxed, £27 10/-; 1928 19 Singer Saloon, excellent order, taxed, 31/12/33, £95.—Huet Motors Limited, Lower Mount street, Dublin. 7 F

1930 AUSTIN 7 Sunshine Conchbuilt Saloon, taxed, and insured for year; £80.—Goodwin, 23/25 Pearse street, Dublin. 6 E

1930 20/60 VAUXHALL Richmond Saloon, owner driven, small mileage. Seen Dublin by appointment Apply Box 59, Eason's Advertising Service, Dublin. 6 E

1932 M.G. Magna 6 Cylinder Sports Foursome Coupé, first registered 1/10/32, total mileage 5,700; has been exceptionally well driven and maintained; personal guarantee given. Seen at Clement Mason, 18-19 Lombard street 'phone 43741), or will be available at any time by appointment. 7 F

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

BEDFORD 2 Ton Trucks, Vans and Buses; also 12 cwt. and 30 cwt. Lorries in stock.—Doyle's Motors, Vauxhall Motor Distributors, 16 Bachelor's Walk. T

7 H.P. Peugeot Delivery Van, in excellent condition; taxed end March.—91 Monkstown road. 6 E

MOTOR CYCLES.

NORTON—Call and inspect the new 350 Model with 4 speed at £63.—J. J. Kelly, 27 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

S.S. "100" Brough Superior and Sports Sidecar, electric light, speedometer, etc., £42.—Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. 6 E

1933 COVENTRY-EAGLES on view. The world's best value. Call and inspect or write for catalogue. Prices £28, £29 15/- and £35 10/-.—J. J. Kelly, 27 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

£27 10/—500 c.c. O.H.C. Norton, 1929; very good condition. Seen 206 Pearse street, Dublin. 6 E

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

AT Roberts, Talbot lane, Dublin, guaranteed Second-hand Tyres, cheap; all sizes stocked. T

COOK'S for Tyres, Sports Goods, Motor Accessories, Batteries, Bulbs, Oils, Vulcanising and Battery Charging. Free carriage and fitting.—Hawkins street and Leinster Market, opposite Theatre Royal. Trade and Commercial Orders, Fenian street (Westland Row), Dublin. 'Phone, 62618. T

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR seeks situation, plain gardening or help about house; excellent reference; long experience; strict T.T. Address "Z 2803, Chauffeur," this office.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic seeks engagement, long term garage experience, all makes of cars; generally useful; strict T.T., single; undertakes references; small wages; indoor preferred. Address "Z 2856, Chauffeur," this office. 6 F

YOUNG, tall Man, C.I., experienced Driver; T.T.; house or garden work; highest reference. Address "Z 2857, Man," this office. 6 E

YOUNG Man, married, seeks position Chauffeur, private or commercial, experienced both, general handyman; ten years driving; excellent references.—Long, Fenor, Co. Waterford. 8 E

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED

KITCHENMAID WANTED, young, Protestant, some experience; send copies. Address "Z 2819, Kitchenmaid," this office.

KITCHENMAID, with some experience, WANTED for country; full particulars. Address "Z 2926, Kitchenmaid," this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

APPLY Central Servants' Registry, Commercial Buildings, Dame st.—Cook Generals, Generals, etc. 5 E

A RESPECTABLE young Woman wants few days work weekly.—K 1685, this office.

DAILY Worker, all duties; city or near suburbs; recommended.—K 1664, this office.

EXPERIENCED Working Housekeeper, city or suburbs; good references.—K 1630, this office.

USEFUL Lady's Maid or Sewingmaid, to temporary or permanent; excellent references.—K 1701, this office.

YOUNG Widow wishes to hear of a few hours daily work or office cleaning; well recommended.—K 1705, this office.

"IRISH TIMES"

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

NO FEES CHARGED.

HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, all capacities.

31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

'Phone 23062.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

COOK General, experienced; suburbs; very highly recommended.—K 1665, this office.

EXPERIENCED Cook General disengaged; highly recommended; country.—749, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

FIRST class Cook disengaged, take dairy; town or country; highly recommended. Address Dunne, 4 St. Ignatius road, Drumcondra.

GOOD Cook General; excellent reference.—747, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

GOOD Cook, single-handed; take dairy.—N., 2 Desmond Cottages, Ardsbrugh road, Dalkey. 7 F

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

AN experienced General, plain cooking; R.C., age 40; 82—4426; plain cooking, very good references. Address "Z 2910, General," this office.

A YOUNG General, country girl; very good references.—K 1633, this office.

A YOUNG General, good references; city or suburbs. K 1635, this office.

A YOUNG General, very good references; some experience.—K 1683, this office.

A GENERAL or Cook General; experienced; very good papers.—K 1687, this office.

GOOD daily General, young, experienced; good references.—K 1632, this office.

GENERAL, experienced, all duties, suburbs, country; long references.—K 1634, this office.

GENERAL, experienced all duties; small family; good references.—K 1636, this office.

SETTLED General disengaged, good cook, laundress, small family.—R O 253, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

YOUNG General, plain cooking; very good references. K 1656, this office.

YOUNG experienced General, outdoor; City, suburbs; good references.—K 1666, this office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

A COUNTRY Girl seeks situation House Parlourmaid, London; very good references. Address "Z 2862, Girl," this office.

A HOUSE Parlourmaid or General, small family; respectable country girl. Address "Z 2911, Maid," this office.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged (R.C.), single or where betweenmaid is kept.—Bridget Nea, Lisnabin, Kilkenny.

THOROUGHLY experienced House Parlourmaid disengaged; long disclosures; highly recommended. 748, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

YOUNG Girl, Parlourmaid, small family; good references; £36. Address "Z 2908, Girl," this office.

YOUNG country Girl, House Parlourmaid or Between Maid; situation; very highly recommended; city or suburbs.—K 1706, this office.

YOUNG country Girl, 17, wishes to be trained as House and Parlourmaid; city or suburbs.—K 1709, this office.

NURSES DISENGAGED

A FULLY trained, experienced Infant's Nurse, R.C., four years in present place, desires change; take infant from two weeks; first baby preferred; understands all duties; highly recommended; willing to go abroad. Address, with full particulars, Matron, "Irish Times" Employment Registry. 7 F

BABY'S Nurse, certified, young, R.C., desires post. Address "Z 2909, Nurse," this office. 8 A

LADY recommends experienced Children's Nurse, R.C., Dublin or suburbs; good wages.—E. 171, this office. 8 E

LADY highly recommends Infant's Nurse, experienced, trustworthy.—26 Highfield road.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

EFFICIENT young Man, very good cook, wait table, if present engaged desires change; good papers. Address "Z 2884, Man," this office. 7 D

HERD, thoroughly experienced, good knowledge of all stock; first class references. Address "Z 2821, Herd," this office. 5 D

PLOUGHMAN, General Farm Labourer seeks situation; highly recommended; Co. Dublin preferred.—Patrick Kenny, Round Tower House, Kildare. 8 E

RESPECTABLE Man, middle age, garden or farm work; can milk; good reference.—300, Wilde's Office, Bray.

WANTED, Farm Work, or Yardman; good milker, reference.—O'Brien, Julianstown, Drogheda. 7 D

YOUNG Man (Protestant) wishes post Housework; experienced; suburbs.—1033, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 7 E

YOUNG Male Cook disengaged; good references. Address "Z 2913, Cook," this office. 8 A

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

GARDENER, disengaged three days a week; highly recommended.—Arthur Ward, 20 Upper Rutland street, Dublin. 8 3

GARDENER, experienced all branches, inside and out, seeks situation; age 28, married, R.C. Address "Z 2903, Gardener," this office.

GARDENER (Head Working), Protestant, married, one child; practical experience all branches; well recommended. Address "Z 2829, Gardener," this office. 8 F

GARDENER, single, experienced all branches; can drive; highly recommended.—M., care Seed Stores, 17 Dame street, Dublin. 8 A

LADY'S Protestant Married Gardener, generally useful, can milk; married, one child. Address "Z 2868 Gardener," this office. 7 D

LAND Steward seeks situation; life experience all branches; highest references; married; reference would go as Caretaker. Address "Z 2921, Steward," this office. 8 A

SINGLE young Man, Protestant, Working Gardener, good vegetable grower, milk; generally useful; best references, seeks situation.—No. 870, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

AT Mrs. Hayden's Registry, Naas—Wanted immediately capable General, £28; also Cook General, £32 Co. Kildare town, good cooking essential; disengaged, Housemaid, fond of children, Girl, 18, for training. Dublin preferred.

WANTED, COOK, LAUNDRY and HOUSE PARLOURMAID for country house, near Dublin; family four; references must be excellent. Address "Z 2922, Cook," this office.

"IRISH TIMES"

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

NO FEES CHARGED.

HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Matron can supply several vacancies on her books for recommended Unemployed, experienced and untrained; placed immediately.

31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

'Phone 23062.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

A YOUNG, experienced COOK GENERAL WANTED, Phoenix Park district; second maid kept; references; wages £24-£27.—K 1614, this office. 7 D

EXPERIENCED COOK GENERAL and HOUSE PARLOURMAID WANTED by Irish family in England; wages £40 and £30. Write, enclosing copies testimonials, Cox, Alverbank, Cheltenham. 4 D

WANTED, DAIRY POULTRY MAID; must be first class milker; age, copies and wages expected. Address "Z 2867, Maid," this office. 7 F

WANTED COOK GENERAL, for Orthodox Jewish family; knowledge of dietary laws and customs essential.—K 1605, this office. 7 F

GENERALS WANTED.

A BIG number Generals, Cook Generals.—Brady's, 14 Suffolk street (opposite Roberts').

EXPERIENCED young GENERAL WANTED; good for cook and laundress, early riser; must be well recommended. Call, 5-7, 29 Kenilworth square, to-day or to-morrow. 7 D

EXPERIENCED young GENERAL; all duties; good wages.—Dr. Hanby Park road, Harbour.

GENERAL WANTED, Protestant, well trained, good plain cook; small washing; family three; £30; quiet comfortable home. Address "Z 2864, General," this office. 7 F

GENERAL WANTED at once; wages £24, rising; early riser; small washing; family two. Interview, 8-9.30, 2 Herbert Park.

SMART young GENERAL WANTED.—K 1643, this office. 7 D

TRAINED GENERAL, indoor; washing and plain cooking; wages £22-£24. Call after four, 11 Eaton square, Terenure.

WANTED for County Wicklow, reliable GENERAL, good cook, small washing; state age, wages, send copies references. Address "Z 2882, General," this office. 7 F

WANTED, smart young GENERAL, well recommended, small family.—39 Lower Baggot street.

WANTED, good GENERAL; two in family; plain cooking, small washing; good references.—746, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

WANTED, refined GENERAL, experienced, all duties; plain cook. Write or call, 12, or 8 to 9 o'clock, 20 Upper Baggot street.

WANTED, country PERSON, Protestant, as GENERAL for farmer's place; able to milk. Address "Z 2924, General," this office. 8 A

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED

HOUSEMAID—WANTED for country, North of Dublin, thoroughly clean GIRL, able to wait at table; must have good references; R.C. Address "Z 2917, Housemaid," this office. 8 F

WANTED an UNDER HOUSEMAID some experience; near Dublin; wages £20-£22.—K 1689, this office. 8 E

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED, NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, four children, Sheffield, do own nursery; good home and salary for experienced, interested woman; interview Dublin.—K 1659, this office. 6 X

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

AUSTIN 7 H.P. SALOON.

AUSTIN 10 H.P. SALOON.

Four Speed Gear Box and Rear Petrol Tank in all Models.

W. B. CRAWFORD, DUBLIN, LTD.

Showrooms—29/30 Dawson St.
Service Depot—Earlsfort Garage, Hatch St.

Accidents will Happen

FIRES WILL OCCUR.

For satisfactory settlements and prompt payments

INSURE WITH

Hibernian Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

43/49 DAME STREET, DUBLIN, E.1.

Irish Farming Review

Killineer Pasha, an April calf, bred by Mr. John F. Barr, Drogheda, which secured the Shorthorn Breed Championship at Ballsbridge this week.

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS.

USE FOR SURPLUS POTATOES AND OATS.

If the weather is suitable for tillage operations during the next few weeks, it will undoubtedly induce farmers to break up a good deal of lea land. If climatic conditions are not suitable and the season runs late, farmers will have most of their time occupied in dealing with land that would normally be broken. So far as supplies of seed are concerned, it is an unquestioned fact that a large surplus of potatoes remains in the country. Consequently, every class of potato seed can be obtained cheaply and easily. The difficulty is—What shall be done with the surplus? Already there is evidence that the poorer people in the country are using potatoes in the home much more extensively than usual, and this is reflected in the decreased sale and consumption of flour. This is fundamentally not unusual in a plentiful year for potatoes.

Similarly, there are ample stores of oats in all parts of the country, because last year was a good season.

Home-Grown Cereals and Maize.

The addition of ten per cent. of home-grown grain to Indian meal naturally has accounted for a certain amount of surplus oats. But, so far as can be seen, the consumption of Indian meal appears to have declined substantially—a fact which is not surprising in view of the poor returns from stallfeds. It is clear that, if the shrinkage in the consumption of Indian meal continues, the quantity of home-grown grain which can be taken up through the admixture scheme will be much less than the originators of the scheme anticipated. Of course, it is open to the Government to increase the percentage of home-grown grain to Indian meal, and it is understood that this proposal has been under consideration by the Government for some time.

Of course, the inevitable outcome of such a scheme as this must be the eventual replacement of Indian meal altogether. We hesitate to think that the Government would go so far as this in view of the reactions which must of necessity take place in the way of unemployment at the many excellent mills now in operation in the country.

The Wheat Scheme.

It is difficult to estimate what has been done in regard to the additional sowings of wheat, upon which the Government have placed so much reliance for the future agricultural economy of the country. Undoubtedly early in winter the conditions were ideal for wheat-sowing, but the majority of farmers were then not ready for the conditions prevailing. Moreover, for some time past it has been very difficult to cultivate land which is ordinarily suitable for wheat-growing.

It is now more than likely that farmers will be disposed to make every effort to get in as much spring wheat as possible. Even under favourable conditions, however, the cultivation of spring wheat is little more than a gamble. We do not know that sufficient stocks of suitable seed can be obtained so easily as was expected.

Stocks of Seed.

As the result of inquiries we find that, while here and there merchants will have stocks of some of the spring varieties, it has not been practicable for merchants generally to carry stocks of spring wheat, as for them it is like to purely a gamble also. Farmers desirous of growing spring wheat should, therefore, give their orders for supplies without delay.

In connection with the Department's wheat growing scheme arrangements have been made under which merchants can obtain supplies of seed for a given number of farmers. When the necessary undertakings have been signed, the Department pays to the merchant a sum not exceeding half the amount, while the other half is obtained from the bounty which the farmer obtains.

Barley-Growing.

So far as Free State farmers are concerned, the one satisfactory feature of last year's tillage has been the ready manner in which the barley crop found a market. Millers who bought supplies for mixing with maize complain, however, that the slackness in the maize business has left it very difficult to clear these stocks. One or two merchants have declared that they had to sell part of their stock of barley at a sacrifice. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, we are disposed to advise farmers who can do so, to grow at least some barley for their own use. It would seem that the time is coming when farmers cannot call upon shopkeepers for supplies of feeding-stuffs, and there is no foodstuff so generally useful for every purpose as a quantity of barley, either for feeding alone, or mixed with other home-grown grains.

Pigs and Poultry.

Those counties in the North and West which depend so largely on pig-raising have had to consider the economics of their industry very carefully of late.

The low prices prevailing for pork and bacon pigs would leave absolutely no return, but for the fact that potatoes are exceptionally cheap and that there is a surplus of other foodstuffs which makes them available for pig-feeding. It is in this regard that a small area under barley, which is ideal for pig-feeding, may prove, if not profitable, at least a preventive of loss where pig-feeding is carried on.

Much the same remarks apply to poultry. Although prices have depreciated seriously there is still a margin in this direction, but first class methods must be employed, both as to having eggs and poultry at the right time and getting them profitably on to the market.

Making Wheat Millable.

Regarding the guaranteed price for wheat, while the subsidy may prove expensive from the Government's point of view, especially if the world value of wheat is no higher than at present, it will certainly be an inducement to the growing of this crop. It must be understood, however, that the guaranteed price applies to millable wheat. We take it that this refers also to the moisture content of the grain. All cereals during the past season carried a heavy amount of moisture; consequently, if farmers are not to be mulcted on this account, in the coming autumn, they must make provision, if necessary, to put up wheat in suitable stacks at least for a time, so as to rid the grain of some of its surplus moisture and make it fit for milling.

Of course, wheat that is not good for flour manufacture can always be used for "gristing" for home bread-making. Although its value at the guaranteed mill price may not be excessive, it may be mixed with other cereals for ordinary stock-feeding. We have often indicated that farmers have never sufficiently realised what a cheap feeding stuff wheat has been even at what is considered a good saleable price.

A Change of Outlook.

It is regrettable to find among those engaged in agriculture on an extensive scale, a desire to clear out of the country instead of adjusting their outlook to the altered conditions which now prevail. Wholesale dismissal notices to staffs on the part of large farmers, not supporters of the present Government, have been the order of the day. Those taking the longer view readily see that the general adoption of this policy is against their own interests and the interests of the country. A little waiting and a little reflection might allow those who propose to retire from farming, to see the outlook in better perspective. If they find that they cannot pay their staffs at present rates they can at least endeavour to effect an adjustment. The only outcome of their leaving the country will be to make of this nation a big body of very small farmers depending for any little initiative that may arise upon Government schemes, and, as the world knows, Governments move slowly.

Even in nations of small holders, it is the large farmer with capital to carry on his business on progressive lines, free from Government control, who is invariably the leader in agriculture, not merely in his own district, but in his own county. Those who take a gloomy view of the outlook in this country should see what is happening under similar conditions in other countries. If they do this, and face the situation in the right spirit, they should maintain the position which many of them have held so long as leading lights in agriculture.

"CLOSED NATIONAL ECONOMIES."

IS A PLANNED AGRICULTURE EXPEDIENT IN IRELAND?

SINCE Russia set the pace of mechanisation in farming for her own peasants, it is becoming usual to think of plans with a capital "P"—that is to say, farming run to a formula, with defined constituents and a specific time limit; and we notice pretents that other countries are either working towards or playing with a similar idea. As the question is being asked here, too, whether we can work agriculture to "a Plan," farmers may find themselves any day confronted with a policy which will, perhaps, make or mar them. It is vital, therefore, that a policy based on the full facts should be evolved by study and discussion, if the goodwill of the nation, and more particularly the farmers themselves, is to be won for any changes of method which to-day's conditions may prescribe. Even if the chaos and peril inevitable in the economic war had not led the industry to the brink of a precipice so deep that the bottom cannot be envisaged, there are innumerable world conditions to examine and assess. Unless this is done without blindly following preconceived theories—such as the hypothetical gains of "self-subsistence," as against the older natural import and export system—Irish farming may find itself isolated from the world's life, paralysed and helpless.

An International Study of the Agricultural Depression.

Indeed, this true not of Ireland only. It is shown to be the danger facing farming all over the world in a study of more than usual importance issued in the current "International Review of Agriculture," by M. George Pavlovsky. His study, "The Course of the Agricultural Depression in 1931-32," should engage the attention of all publicists to whom the future of farming matters, or whose work it is to keep themselves and their public informed. It is an objective study: that is to say, it is not written to prove a thesis, but is a statement of conclusions brought irresistibly to his mind by returning during each of three successive years to an examination of the facts. In these are tabulated and set forth in some forty pages of closely reasoned letterpress they give open-minded students very serious food for the thought which must precede the formulation of any farming policy that is not, by reason of its haste and rashness, to endanger agriculture and with it civilisation. Only some of the broad results can be stated here, those which throw light upon the questions we want to consider in the precarious conditions of Ireland's chief industry, and particularly those which lead up to M. Pavlovsky's main conclusion. This is that "isolated national planning will unavoidably involve a severe lowering of the standard of life and in some cases sheer misery." This view, which will not be palatable to the "autarchists" (as those are called who would restrict this or some other country to home production and its logical result in home consumption) is no arbitrary conclusion based on prejudice or guess work. A few of M. Pavlovsky's facts must serve as illustrations of this.

Farm Prices and Unemployment.

The universal decline in prices for all major agricultural products has led politicians in all countries to exercise their ingenuity at "stopping the rot." Unfortunately, all the remedies tried have either failed or succeeded only in spreading elsewhere the cause of the rot. That is scarcely surprising. For under varying names these remedies are merely variants of one cure-all, State-control. Tariffs, quotas, licences, "contingents" monopolies, they all lead to "closed national economies," in a world clamouring for more and not less trade, and the farming industry, which is less flexible and less subject to successful development when "safeguarded" than the secondary, or derivative, industries, stands to lose more than they by congested circulation. M. Pavlovsky implies that, under these nationalised systems, special arrangements are possible through reductions in tariffs or through barter, or by special agreements between individual nations. But he emphasises the fact that the net result of interlocking the wheels of commerce is the virtual abolition of world markets and, through narrowing each nation's area of demand to its own frontiers, an artificial limitation of demand.

In this way, "national" farming too often proves inimical to the nation. Driven by the fall in prices to "protect" itself, a country finds that there is still no appreciable advance in the price of its primary products. Illustrative tables show since 1928 the indices of production had fallen from 100 (for 1928) to 57.7 in Germany for the second quarter of 1932, 54.7 in U.S.A., 74 in France, and 89.2 in the United Kingdom—the best-off in the series, and the country with which we have contrived to get at cross purposes. With the shocking total, in his computation, of at least 25 millions unemployed in Europe and U.S.A., representing over 100 millions of men, women and children, it is no wonder that the prices of primary products should also reveal startling regression. English beef fell 32 per cent. from the 1928 price by January, 1932, Danish bacon 52, Danish butter 53, Java sugar 54. Nor are these the most serious facts in the outlook. The cumulative slump may be stayed, for this or that commodity, at this or that price, but the most disquieting feature remains. This is not, in the view of the writer, one of those cyclical movements in which the depression of a year or two is offset by the buoyancy of a returning wave of advancing prices.

The Agricultural World-Structure.

The whole agricultural structure, he argues, is permanently altered. There are many causes: the coming of the motor has displaced the horse, and reduced demand for feeding stuffs; it has brought agricultural produce out of its local, regional, and national habitats into a competition whose results resist governmental intervention. War debts, high taxes, the displacement of labour by machinery, the reduction of demand, while machinery goes on increasing supplies; restriction of credits, and the withdrawal of gold backing for credit, the return to wheat-growing of countries which had virtually abandoned it in the war years, the consequent slump in cereal prices, the rush to other branches of farming in substitution, and the spread of the slump to these, the closing of foreign ports to immigrants, and, perhaps, above all, the results of mechanisation and nationalisation have produced conditions in farming comparable with those than years in the nineteenth century, when modern industry was in its infancy and machines ousted men from work. These factors in modern farming have come to stay. So fundamental a structural change throughout the globe cannot be met by national isolation, or even by "most favoured nation" agreements.

Is there, then, any case for national planning? We think there is, provided it is based on a carefully examined, amply discussed and fully understood knowledge of the relevant facts. But if a "plan" is devised in that naive belief attributed to the ostrich, that by hiding his head in the sand he will not be seen by those whom he cannot see, we will merely disable ourselves from using the vision which is a necessary endowment for the repair of our agricultural fortunes. A plan is useless if based on the theory that can live in the world by ourselves. Even Russia is aware of this. But to work out suggestions which the situation can be effectively examined we must return to this subject. It is the subject which matters most for Irish prosperity.

FERTILISERS FOR 1933 CROPS.

The Department of Agriculture state that up to the present there has been a serious decrease in the demand for superphosphate and other fertilisers for the 1933 season. There is evidence that many farmers who intend to use the normal quantities of fertilisers have not yet placed orders with their retail merchants.

The Department desire to call the attention of merchants and farmers to the danger of delay. Disappointment is bound to result if orders are held back until the beginning of the sowing season, as even if manufacturers' stocks are adequate everyone cannot be accommodated in a last-minute rush of deliveries. Retail merchants are strongly urged to take immediate delivery of at least a portion of their anticipated requirements.

Artificial fertilisers are at present reasonable in price as compared with other farm requisites and in relation to the increased production brought about by their use. The Saorstat is far behind other countries in the amount of fertilisers applied per acre. A decline in the use of fertilisers would be most regrettable.

NORTHERN FARM PRODUCE PRICES.

The following table has been issued by the Northern Ministry of Agriculture giving particulars regarding average prices of certain classes of agricultural produce marketed in Northern Ireland during the week ended 4th March, 1933, together with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1932:—

	Average Prices for week ended Mar. 4, 1933		Mar. 5, 1932	
Description.	s.	d.	s.	d.
White Oats, per cwt.	4	7	8	2
Potatoes, per cwt.:				
Arran Victory	1	7½	6	6½
Kerr's Pink	1	6	6	3
Main Crop, all classes	1	6½	6	3½
Hay, per ton:				
1st and 2nd years'	57	11	54	2
Meadow Hay	48	0	38	9
All classes	54	4	48	7
Oat Straw	38	3	38	9
Flax, per stone	7	7	6	11½
Pork (dead-weight), per cwt.	58	0	52	6
Farmers' Butter, per lb.:				
Print	1	1	1	2½
Lump	0	11	1	0
Eggs:				
Hen, per lb.	0	6½	0	6½
Duck, per 120	9	9½	9	7
Poultry, per head:				
Hens	2	0	1	11
Chickens	2	9	2	10½
Ducks	2	3	2	4

The early lamb gets the top price so feed with—

"EMERALD" EWE & LAMB NUTS

MANUFACTURED BY PAUL & VINCENT, LTD. DUBLIN

Established 1842.

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USE SULPHATE OF AMMONIA FOR EARLY GRASS, BETTER TILLAGE CROPS, AND BIGGER PROFITS.

ORDER NOW FOR SPRING DELIVERY.

Fatten Quickly or Maintain a Heavy Milk Yield at less cost by feeding MARENGO to all stock

Dock Milling Co. (1928), Ltd., Barrow St., Dublin

FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Edinburgh—Trade quiet for good show of Stores. Glasgow—Handy weights in sharp demand; Hoggets dear trade. Rubber maintained. Tin and Copper dearer. Wheat irregular.

CATTLE.

GLASGOW.—Four hundred and fifty home-fed cattle on offer; quality slightly above late average. Handy-weight bullocks and heifers in sharp demand; top quality 54/6, current 44/- to 48/-, secondary 38/- upwards per live cwt. Three twowea ll bullocks sold at 50/- per cwt. Three thousand sheep. All classes of hoggets met a dear trade. Down hoggets to 56/-, half-breds 52/-, crosses 51/-, half-bred ewes 50/-, Cheviots 44/-, crosses 44/-, black-faced 40/-.

DONNELLY, DUBLIN.

BACON PIGS ONLY TO-DAY.

Pigs under 6 stone	55/-	per cwt., dead-weight.
" " 7 "	53/-	" "
" " 9 "	47/-	" "
" " 12 "	52/-	" "
" " 13 "	50/-	" "
" " 14 "	36/-	" "
Heavy Pigs and Sows	34/-	" "

All subject to our terms of buying.—(Advt.)

EDINBURGH.—Good show of store cattle, but trade quiet. Conditioned polled bullocks sold to £21, black polled bullocks to £19, coloured polled bullocks to £20, black polled stirks to £14 15/-, coloured polled stirks to £14, calves to £10; best milk cows sold to £30.

Send your Pigs to COSGRAVE, RANELAGH. Highest Current Prices Paid. —(Advt.)

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES (BALTIC).—WHEAT—Cargoes quiet of sale, and Australian and Plate grades marked a decline of 3d. per quarter on freer offers, but Manitoba sorts maintained a steady level. Business was conducted on quiet lines, with sales from Winnipeg lower; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Vancouver, March, nominally 25/3; Australian, March, sellers 23/6. Parcels quiet, and trend of values weaker. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Vancouver, March, sellers 24/7½; No. 2 ditto, 25/9; Australian, afloat, also March, 23/9 per quarter of 480lb., c.i.f. terms. MAIZE—Cargoes inactive on about former terms. Plate, March sellers 18/-; April 18/6; April, 17/1½; May, also June, 17/-. Parcels quietly steady. Plate, afloat, sellers 17/10½; February-March, 17/9; April, 17/1½; May-June also June-July, 16/7½; July-August, also August-September, 16/9 per 480lb., c.i.f. BARLEY—Parcels dull and values barely steady. No. 3 Canadian Western, Vancouver, March, sellers 16/6; Plate, 64-65 kilos, March, also April, 14/9; Russian, March, 15/-; Azoff Black Sea, March, also April, 15/6 per 400lb., c.i.f.; Californian, March-April, sellers 20/-; Australian No. 1, March-April, 22/3 per 448lb., c.i.f. OATS—Parcels idle, but late rates were generally maintained. Plate, afloat, also February-March and March-April, sellers 11/9; Russian, on sample, February-March, 12/6; Canadian German, March, 13/3; No. 2 Canadian German, March, 14/-; No. 2 Canadian Western, Vancouver, March, 15/6; No. 3 ditto, 14/6; No. 1 Canadian feed, Vancouver, March, 13/6 per 320lb., c.i.f.

MARK LANE CORN.—The mid-weekly market was fairly attended and business correspondingly small, and prices barely steady. WHEAT quiet. No. 1 Northern Manitoba ex ship 26/9, No. 2, 26/-, No. 3 25/9, No. 4 Manitoba 25/6, No. 5, 25/-, Australian 25/- to 25/9 per 496lb.; English 25/-; barley quiet, and 72/- to 76/- for Australian. EGGS quiet. Irish Free State extra selected 9/- to 9/6, selected 8/9 to 9/3, mediums 8/6 to 9/-, duck 10/6 to 11/-; Northern Ireland specials, 17lb. 9/3 to 9/9; standards, 15lb. 9/- to 9/6, selected 8/6 to 9/-, duck 10/6 to 11/- per 120.

LONDON.—BUTTER—New Zealand finest salted 70/- to 72/-, Australian do. 69/- to 71/-, Danish salted 101

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

TONE AND COMMENT

DUBLIN STEADY.

FALL IN SECOND LOAN.

A feature of Dublin Stock Market yesterday was the weakness of Free State Second National Loan. This investment has now lost its attractiveness for those who improved their interest yield by interchanging it for the New York issue. This operation is now unprofitable. The Third Loan rose ½ to 106½, and the First Loan was unchanged. Land Bonds were easier. War Loan remained steady and unchanged.

Dublin 5 per cent. Insc. was 5s. lower.

The Banking section was brisk. Bank of Ireland fell 1½ points, and Nationals and Royals were easier, but Hibernians and Munster and Leinsters were buoyant.

Great Southern issues were weak. The Pref. fell 1½ to 8 and the Debs. a point to 37. The best bid for the Guaranteed was 12. Dublin Tram Prefs. repeated last price.

Guinness units were well supported, and closed firm at the last price, with the Pref. slightly higher. Cables Pref. was a weak spot, and marked a fall of 3½, while Marconi Marine suffered a sharp drop on the reduction in the dividend. Alliance Gas was a good market, and the stock was 7½d. better at the close, with the Debs. 2 points to the good. Bolands Debs. moved up over par, and Johnston, Mooney Ord. was done at 100s. Roche's Stores improved sixpence. Todd, Burns Pref. was easier. Hammond Lane Foundry repeated last price, and Irish-American Oil Pref. was also unchanged. Merchants' Warehousing rose 1s. to 40s.

The Industrial leaders were quiet and irregular. Coats and Courtaulds were a few pence better, and B.A.T. and Lever 8 per cent. also improved. Chemicals were weaker.

LONDON STRONG.

"KAFFIRS" ADVANCE SHARPLY.

The London Stock markets presented a decidedly more active appearance yesterday, and under the impetus of renewed buying in several directions quotations were marked forward smartly practically all along the line. The Kaffir department again provided the principal feature. A strong demand was again in force for these descriptions, and following the receipt of better advices from Johannesburg a further sharp advance took place throughout the list. The best levels were not always held, but despite the shading off of values in a number of instances the final levels were still substantially harder all round. Sub Nigels and Modders scoring outstanding advances. Other departments of the Mining market participated in the improvement, several Westralians gaining considerable ground, while West Africans and a number of the miscellaneous descriptions returned improved levels. Dealings started in the new Ulster 3½ per cent. Stock, 1945, at around ¼ premium. Allotments averaged only about 23 per cent. of requirements. Dealings also commenced in the new Australia Fours at around ¼ dis. The new F. and O. 4½ per cent. Debs. started at around 1 prem.

The Gilt-edged market displayed a much more active appearance than has been the case recently, and the wider public attention was reflected in a sharp advance in values. Local Loans were an outstanding strong market and they closed registering an advance of a full point to 85½, while Consols 2½ per cent. at 73⅞ were ⅞ above the previous close. War Loan 5½ per cents. put on ¼, and Consols 4 per cent. and Funding Loan each gained ½ on the day, while Victory Bonds and all the Conversion Loans returned improved levels. India stocks joined in the advance. Foreign Government stocks presented a somewhat irregular appearance at the outset, but subsequently rallied strongly in a number of directions, and by the end movements were all in favour of holders, several of them being quite appreciable amounts. Bank shares remained on a small scale the tendency in the British Railway market was again firmer. At the close, however, only a few fractional improvements were scored, these being confined principally to the Preference issues. Colonial and Foreign Railways were again entirely neglected, and quotations were little changed though the undertone kept quite firm.

Signs of an expansion of public interest were not lacking in the Industrial market, and in several instances trading approached active limes, while the general trend of values was in the upward direction. Imperial Chemicals improved materially and Dunlops showed strength, while Spillers, Unilevers, and United Dairies all advanced, with Tate and Lyles rallying smartly. Motors and Breweries disclosed a firmer tone, and Textiles were supported to higher levels, while Iron and Steels and Tobaccos generally showed a firmer front. The trans-Atlantic issues, however, were rather irregular. In other directions, Rubber shares kept firm and Tea shares also preserved a satisfactory tone. Oils, on the other hand, attracted but scanty attention, and values reacted here and there.

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among active stocks and shares were "marked" in London yesterday:—

Consols (2½)—73, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4, 13/16, 7/8, 15/16. **3 p.c. Conversion Loan**—97⅞, 15/16, 7/8, 61/16. **2 p.c. Treasury Bonds**—98 13/16, 9, 1/32, 1/16, 3/32, 1/8. **2½ p.c. War Loan**—99¼, 5/16, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4. **Funding Loan**—110⅞, 1/2, 14, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 15/16, 3/4. **Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.**—98, 1/16, 1/8, 3/16, 1/4, 7/32, 5/16, *81/8, *3/16, 1/4. **4 p.c. Consols**—107⅞, 11/16, 3/4, 13/16, *81/8, *3/16, 1/4. **4½ p.c. Treasury Bonds**—102⅞, 31/32. **Free State Land Bonds**—108, 1/8, 1/4. **Australia 5 p.c. Stock**—103⅝, 5/8, 1/2. **Aerating Bread**—2/5 7/32. **African and Eastern**—11/4. **Allied Newspapers Ord.**—17/4½, 3/4. **Amalgamated Press**—13/10½, 3/4. **Angle-Dutch Rubber**—9/10½. **Associated Cement**—26/-, 3/4, 11/32, 5/8. **Associated Newspapers Def.**—16/7½, 9/8, 3/4, 6/8, 10/8d, 17/-, 5/8. **Bovril Def.**—22/9½, 3/4, 7/8d. **Brazilian Traction**—10, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4. **British American Tobacco** (x.d.)—91/9, 2/6, 9/8d, *1/-, 3/4, 10/8d, *3/4, 3/8d, 11/8d, 2/3d, 1/6d, *3/-. **British Celanese**—6/-. **British Match Ord.**—29/10½, 30/-, 11/2d. **British Oil and Cake**—38 7/16, 3/4, 6d, 11/2d. **Buenos Ayres Great Southern**—24, 1/2, 1/4, 3/8. **Cables and Wireless** "A"—26/32, 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2; **do. "B"**—*21/32, 1/8, **do. 5½ p.c. Pref.**—80¾, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 3/8. **Canadian Pacific**—13/4, 7/8, 9/8, 1/2, 5/16, 3/8, 1/4. **Carreras** - 61½, 3/4. **Courtaulds**—49/-, 1/2d., 8/10½. **Courtaulds**—27/9, 6d, 10½d, 3d., 41/2d., 8/-, 11/2d., 3d. **Crystalate Gramophone**—1/3. **Cunard Ord.**—7/4½, 6d., 3/4d. **"Daily Mail" Trust**—29/-, 6d., 7½d., 9d., 30/-, 3d. **"Daily Mirror" Ord.**—9/9, 10½d., 10/-, 1½d., 3d. **Dunlop Ord.**—20/-, *20/-, 1½d., 9d., 6d., 3d. **Dunlop 6 p.c. Deb.**—106⅝, 7½d. **Dunlop Plantations**—22/9, 10½d. **Electric and Musical Ord.**—8/9, 9/1½. **Ford Motors**—17 10½, 7½d., 18/3, 1½d., 4½d. **Gallaher Ord.**—43/-, 3d. **General Electric**—40 7½, 1/-. **General Electric Debs.**—10s. 4½. **Great Western Rail** (x.d.)—31⅞, 2⅜, 3/4, 7/8, 1/2, 5/8. **Great Western 5 p.c. Pref.** (x.d.)—72¾, 1/2, 3/4, 1/2, 4, 7/32. **Guinness Ord.**—78/9, 6d., 8/-, 9/-. **Harrods Ord.**—57/-, 3d., *5/9. **Hudson's Bay Ord.**—17/-, 16/4½, 9d., 17/6, 3d. **Hungarian 7½ p.c. 1924**—36⅛, 7, 1/4, 8. **Imp. Airways**—25/-, 3d., 4/9. **Imp. Chemical Ord.**—24/3, 6d., 4½d., *21/32, *3/4d., 9d., 10½d., 7½d., 1/-. **Do. Def.**—5/3, 6d., *3/4d., 4½d., 6/-. **Imperial Tobacco** (x.d. and b.)—88/9, *6d., 9/3, 4½d., 7½d., *8/3, 9/10½, 90/-, 3d., 7½d., 8/10½. **International Holdings**—1, 1/8. **International Nickel** (dols.)—11/16, 5/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/8, 11, 7/8. **Lever 7 p.c. Pref.**—27/7½, 9d., 10½d., 8/-, *7/9. **London, Midland and Scottish Ord.**—12/8, 3/4, 1/2, 2/8, 3/8, 1/4. **London and N.E. Pref.-Ord.**—8, 1/2. **do. Def.-Ord.**—47/6, 3/8, 1/2. **Lyons (J.) and Co. Ord.**—5 15/16, 5/8. **Malayalam Rubber**—15/11½, 3d., 41/2d., 14/10½. **Marconi Marine**—28/9, 11/2d., 9/6, 7/3, 6d., 8/-, 7/9; **do. Canada**—6/3. **Mayple Def.**—3/4d., 5/16d., 11/2d. **Metropolitan Rail** (x.d.)—67, 1/8, 1/2, 6/32. **Phillips (Godfrey) Ord.**—17/6, 10½d. **Pond and O. 5 p.c. Def.**—15/-, 6d. **Prov. Cinema Theatres**—20/10½, 41/2d. **Rand Antelope**—12/-, 11/9, 10½d., 12/1½. **Rubber Trust**—14/9. **Selfridge Trust**—10/-, 8/1½. **Southern Rail Pref.-Ord.** (x.d.)—30, 1/2, 1/4, 29/4, *1/2, 1/2; **do. Def.-Ord.**—*10½, 7/8, 3/4. **Sudan Plantations**—26/3, 6d., 7½d., 11d., 6/-, 4½d. **"Sunday Pictorial" Ord.**—20/-, 29/4½, 9d., 10½d. **Swedish Match "B"**—10/8, 3d. **Tobacco Securities Ord.**—7/6-, 8/-. **do. Def.**—7/6, 8/3. **Underground Income Bonds** (x.d.)—104, 1/2, 5/8. **United Dairies**—49/-, 11/2d., 3d., 41/2d., 8/9. **Unilever Ord.**—27/6, 9d., 6/9, 7/3, 7½d., 10½d., 7/-; **do. N.V.**—28/12½. **United of Havana Rail**—21/4. **United Molasses**—8/7½, 8/4d., 9/8d. **United Serdang Rubber**—1/7. **United Tobacco**—7/8, 8/11½, 8/6. **Vickers**—8/9¾, 7½d. **Vine Products**—8/-, 11/8d., 41/2d. **Watney Combe Def.**—49/-, 6d., 13/8d. **Westminster Bank**—77 11/2, 7½d., 3d., 41/2d., 10½d., *3d. **White Star Pref.**—2/-. **Woolworth Ord.**—77/-, 11/2d., 4/10½, 3d., 6d., 41/2d., 9/4, *6/-, 9d., **do. Pref.**—28/-, 13/8d., 7/8.

(* Exceptional bargain at special price.)

JANUARY TIN OUTPUTS.

Jos Tin, Nigeria, 74 tons.
Lower Bisichi, 5 tons.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

Wednesday Night.

STOCKS AND SHARES:

London strong.
Dublin steady.
Manchester Textiles brighter.
Birmingham Motor Shares firmer.
New York closed.

MONEY:

Bank of England Rate	2	p.c.
Last Year	5	p.c.
Irish Banks' Rate	3	p.c.
London Day-to-Day Loans	½–¼	p.c.
London Fine 3-Months' Bills	⅛	p.c.

THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET.

MARCONI MARINE EXCEPTIONALLY WEAK.

With few exceptions, values in the Industrial market yesterday moved in favour of holders. A more hopeful view was taken of the American situation, and, although business generally continued on a small scale, the tone was brighter.

Although buyers were again in evidence for the trans-Atlantic counters, some profit-taking occurred, and prices finished with an irregular appearance. Nickels closed at 11¼, after 11⅞; Radios at 5⅞, after 6⅛, and Steel at 39¼, after 39⅞. "Emmies" were a better market on bear covering operations, the price closing 1s. up at 9s. 6d.

Renewed support was noticeable for Cables and Wireless issues, but they finished under the best. The Pref. gained ¼ at 81¼, touching 81⅞, while the "A" Ord. closed ⅛ up at 26⅝, having been up to 27⅛ in the early dealings. Marconi Marine were an exceptionally weak spot on the dividend cut, the price falling 5s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

There was a general improvement among Motor shares. Austins closed at 40s. 3d., Fords at 18s. 3d., Rolls-Royce at 45s., Thomas Tilling at 55s. 10½d., and Dennis at 15s. 9d.

Textiles responded to the improvement in cotton prices, most of the buying emanating from the North. Bradford Dyers advanced to 12s. 9d., Bleachers to 11s. 3d., Calico Printers to 13s. 3d., J. and P. Coats to 49s. 3d., Sewing Cottons to 41s. 3d., and Whitworth and Mitchell to 43s. 6d. On the other hands, Salts (Saltaire) Ord. were marked down to 9 on the drastic capital reduction proposals.

Rayon issues developed fresh strength under the lead of American Celanese. Courtaulds improved 1s. 6d. to 29s. 1½d., in anticipation of the chairman's remarks at today's meeting.

Some influential buying of Tate and Lyles was reported, and the shares rose quickly to 65s. 3d., at which level they finished with a gain of 1s. 6d. on the day. In anticipation of the results, Cerebos continued in good request, and further improved to 10. Unilever N.V. were maintained, and Unilevers added 6d. to 27s. 6d. Home and Colonials also received support, and advanced 6d. to 15s. 3d.

In the Stores group, Woolworths added 3d. to 76s. 10½d.

A moderate improvement was noticeable among Breweries. Taylor Walker closed 6d. better at 25s., despite the lower profits and dividend reduction. Allsopps, Distillers, South African Ordinary and Watney Deferred all gained a few pence. Guinness repeated 78s. 3d.

Renewed support was forthcoming for the Tobacco leaders. "Bats" strengthened to the extent of ⅛, and Carreras "A" recovered ½ to 63, while "Imps" gained the turn at 4½, with Gallahers slightly harder at 2⅛ on further consideration of the annual results.

In the Miscellaneous group, Dunlops and Chemicals were prominent. The former changed hands on a good scale, and were finally 10½d. higher at 20s. 10½d., while Chemicals were assisted by hopeful reports regarding the forthcoming dividend statement. The Ordinary put on 7½d. to 24s. 10½d. Associated Cements hardened 6d. to 26s. 3d., and British Cements to 2⅞. Boots Drug regained ⅛ to 7⅛, while British Match strengthened to 30s., London Brick to 45s. 1½d., and Wallpaper Deferred to 39s. Low Temperature Carbonisation changed hands on a good scale up to 1s. 9½d. on the latest developments.

RUBBER SHARES FIRMER.

Public interest was still on extremely small lines in the Rubber share market yesterday, but, with the commodity fully maintaining the previous day's advance, somewhat firmer conditions were apparent in this share section. Actual share price movements were few and far between, while those registered were of modest dimensions, but it was satisfactory that prices moved in the right direction. Quite a fair business was in progress in the raw material market, and quotations were fully maintained. Spot and March fetched 2¼d. per lb., with April to June at 2⅛d. and 2⅜d. per lb., while July to September closed at 2⅜d. per lb., and October to December at 2⅜d. per lb.

OIL SHARES IRREGULAR.

Although business in Oil shares yesterday remained on only a moderate scale, dealers reported a broadening of interest, inquiries reaching the market for several shares which recently have been hardly mentioned. In the morning buying of internationals, such as Royal Dutch and Shells, continued on Amsterdam account, but the demand from that centre ceased when Paris turned a seller of these shares, and both were lower on the day. Trinidad issues were outstanding, with Apex particularly strong. The buying of Apex was described as of an influential character. Trinidad Leaseholds also came into good request at advancing prices.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

INDIAN BONDS TO BE REDEEMED.

The Secretary of State for India has given notice that he will repay on June 15, 1933 (the earliest possible redemption date), the outstanding balance (at present £6,954,400) of the India 6 per Cent. Bonds, 1933-35, which were issued on May 20, 1920. The original amount of the issue was £7,000,000. It will be recalled that the India 5½ per Cent. Loan raised in 1921 and 1922, of which the original amount was £22,500,000, was repaid in January, 1932, and the India 6 per Cent. Bonds, 1932-33, of which the original amount was £6,000,000 were repaid on June 15, 1932. During the past twelve months the sterling reserves held for the maintenance of the Indian currency have been strengthened by the addition of over £15,000,000. The marked improvement which has taken place in Indian credit is illustrated by the rise in the price of Indian sterling Stocks.

UNITED STATES COMPANY REPORTS FOR 1932.

An interesting analysis of American company earnings reports for 1932 appears in the National City Bank of New York's review for March, in which it is stated that of 840 manufacturing and trading companies having a net worth of $16,059,000,000, 43 per cent. reported total profits of $430,000,000, while the remaining 57 per cent. reported total deficits of $445,000,000. The net result was a deficit balance of $15,000,000, which compares with a net profit for the same group in 1931 of $559,000,000. Despite the poor earnings records published, balance sheets show a high ratio of current assets to current liabilities, brought about by liquidation of accounts receivable and inventories and further reduction in accounts and notes payable.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS' ALLOTMENTS.

In connection with the issue of £3,500,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Allied Newspapers, Ltd., offered at 102, with conversion privileges to holders of existing Debentures, it is understood that applications exceed 18,000. It is anticipated that it will be possible to post letters of allotment and regret over the week-end.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

	Closing.	Rise or fall
Consols 2½%	73 15/16	73 15/16 + 9/16
Do. 4 %	107½	108 + 1/2
3½% War Loan	99½	99⅝ + 1/8
Funding Loan	110⅝	110⅞ + 3/8
Victory Bonds	107⅜	107½ + 1/8
3% Conversion Loan	96½	97⅛ + 1/4
3½% Conversion Loan	99 16	99 16 +5/16
4½% Conversion Loan	110⅝	110⅞ + 1/4
5% Conversion Loan	110⅛	112⅛ + 3/8
Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds	107	107
India 3 %	74½	75⅛ +1
Do. 3½%	80½	81⅛ +1
Do. 4%	100	101
Do. 5%	107⅛	108⅜
Local Loans	85⅝	85⅞ +1
Sudan 5½ %	115	117

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5 p.c.	105½	106⅝
Do. do. 6 p.c.	101	103
British Columbia 4½ p.c., 1941	99	101
Canada 4 p.c., 1940-60	101	102
Do. 3½ p.c. Cons.	89	91
Do. 5 p.c.	107	110
N.S.W. 5 p.c., 1945-65	103½	105¼
Do. 6% p.c.	104	106
New Zealand 5 p.c., 1946-63	109	111
Do. 4 p.c., 1940	99	101
Nigeria 6 p.c.	120	122
Queensland 5 p.c., 1940-50	102½	103¾
South African 4 p.c., 1943-63	101	103
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-73	109	110
South Australian 5 p.c., 1932-42	100⅜	101⅝
Do. 4 p.c., 1940-60	99	101
Victoria 3 p.c., 1932-63	79	81
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75	105	107
Western Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75	105½	106⅞
Do. 6 p.c., 1930-40	101	103

BANKS.

Anglo-South American (£10 23 paid)	7½	8 1/16
Bank of Australasia	7⅝	8
Bank of England	335	339 +1½
Bank of Montreal	38	42
Bank of New South Wales	23	24
Bank of New Zealand	1⅞	2⅛
Barclay's "A" Shares	6 1/16	6 3/16
British Overseas	4⅞	5⅛
Canadian of Commerce	28½	32½
Chartered of India	13¼	13¾
Hong Kong and Shanghai	115	119 +2
Lloyds	51⅜	53⅜
Midland	9⅝	9¾ +1/16
National Discount "B" Shares	9¼	9⅝ + ⅛
National Provincial (£4 p.d.)	12⅝	13½
Royal of Canada	20½	23½
Standard of South Africa	11⅜	11⅞ +⅛
Union of Australia	14½	15
Westminster Bank (£1)	76⅝	77⅞

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—Mar. 6.

101⅜	Argentine 4 p.c. Guar.	101	103 + 1/4
111½	Belgrano 7 p.c.	111½	112½ + 1/4
42	Brazil, 6½ p.c. S. Bds. '27	41⅝	42⅝ + 1/4
28½	Do. 5 p.c. Funv, 1908	28½	29½
67½	Do. 5 p.c. do., 1911	66	67 +1
58	Ch. m. rc. 4½ g p.c., 1926	57½	57½ + ¼
43	Do. 5 p.c., 1912	42	44 +1
73	Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913	71¾	73¾ + ¼
97	Chinese Imp. Pr. 5½ Gold	90	90
37	Do. Shanghai-Nanking 5% p.c.	36	40
20	Do. Tientsin Pukow 5 p.c.	15	25
101	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	102¾	104⅜ + ¼
98½	ragayuan Limited	98	99
24½	French Loan 4 p.c.	24	24½ + ¼
53	German 7 p.c.	95	96
33	Greek 7 p.c.	31½	33½
29	Italian Rentes	27	28
71½	Japan 6 p.c. 1924	75½	77½
6⅜	Mexican 5 p.c. '99	6	9
6⅜	Do. 6 p.c. 10 Y. Treas	6	9
29	Peruvian Corporation	13	20
6	Do. Pref.	1¼	1¾
29	Do. Debs.	9½	6½
85	Poland 7 p.c. Sterling	23	26
60	Portuguese 3 p.c.	83½	84½
9	Spanish 4 p.c.	59⅝	60¾
8¼	Turkish Unified	7¾	8¾

BRITISH RAILS.

33½	Great Western	31	32⅝
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	74½	75
12¾	Lon., Mid. & Scot. Ord	12⅝	12⅞
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	34	36
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref	51	53
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	18	19 + ½
8¼	Lon., North-East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	8	8½
—	Do. Def. Ord.	4¼	4⅝ + ⅛
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	20½	21¾ + ¼
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	13	14 + ¼
66½	Metropolitan	65	68 + ½
36	Do. District	34	37
30	Southern Pref.-Ord.	29½	30⅝ + ¼
10	Do. Def. Ord.	10½	10⅞
81½	Do. Income Bonds	79½	79½
17 1/2	Underground Elec. (£1)	16 7/8	17 1/2
—	Do. Income Bonds	102	107

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

14¼	Antofagasta Ord.	14	16
15	Argentine G.W. Ord.	11	13
—	Cahia Blanca Guar. 8%	57	60
23½	Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	20	23
10½	Buenos Ayres & Pacific	10	12
18	Buenos Ayres and W.	18	20 + ½
—	Cameroon National Guar.	75	80
12¼	Canadian Pacific (1895)	12 15/16	13 1/16
18½	Central Argentine Ord.	18	20
11	Do. Def.	10½	12½
9	Central Uruguay Ord.	9	11
3¼	Cordoba Central New	2½	3⅝
—	Do. 1st Deb.	16	18
—	Do. 2nd Deb.	6	8
11	Entre Rios	10	12
—	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	14	17
—	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar	92	95
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb	92	95
—	Internl. or Cent. America	2	4
13	Leopoldina	12	14
7/6	Mexican Rails	⅛	¼
25/0	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	⅛	¼
12/6	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	¼	⅝
77	San Paulo Ord.	74	79
2½	United Havana	2	4

AMERICAN RAILS.

—	Atchison	53	58
—	Chicago Milwaukee New	1½	2½
—	New York Central	23	25
—	Pennsylvania	20	25
7	South ern Common	6	9
—	Southern Pacific	22	25
95	Union Pacific	97	102 +2

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

M.U.—Mar. 6.

25/0	Allsopp £1 Shares	22/9	23/9	
59/0	Bass, Ratcliff Ord.	59/0	60/0	
3/9	Brewers of Vancouver	3/9	4/3	+0/3
59/0	City of London Def. (5/-)	6 1/2	6 1/2	
43/0	Courage Ord.	42/6	43/6	
52/9	Distillers Ord.	52/9	53/9	+0/3
78/0	Guinness Ord. (£1 units	77/9	78/9	
52/0	Hoare and Co.	50/0	52/0	+0/6
52/0	Ind Coope Ord.	51/9	52/9	+0/3
38.6	South African Breweries	38/6	39/6	+0/6
—	Walker (John) Pref.	27/0	28/0	−0/7
41/6	Watney Combe Def.	42/0	43/0	+0/6

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

—	Bournemouth and Poole	71/3	73/3	
33/3	Charing Cross	33/0	34/0	
34/3	City of London	33/0	34/0	
31/3	County of London	31/3	32/0	+0 1/2
—	Electric Supply Corp.	61/0	62/0	
—	Lancashire	32/0	33/6	
33/0	London Electric	32/0	33/0	
49/0	Metropolitan	48/3	49/3	
27/9	Newcastle	1½	1⅝	−⅛
32/9	St. James's	27¼	29¼	
—	South London	33/0	34/0	
32 9	Westminster Electric	31/3	32/3	
—	Willesden Inv. Pref.	1 1/16	1 1/16	

INSURANCE.

—	Alliance £20 (£2 4/- p.)	21½	24½	
—	Atlas £5 (£1 5/- paid)	12½	13½	
—	Com. Un. (£2½ paid)	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
—	Eagle Star Ord. £5	13	14	
—	Employers' £1 5/- paid	1 5/16	1 7/16	+ 1/16
—	Guardian £5	11¾	12¾	
—	L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£1 p.)	27⅜	28¾	
—	Lon. Ass. £5 (£1¼ p.)	10½	11¼	
—	N.B. & Mer. £5 (£1¼ p.)	33½	34½	
—	Northern £20 (£1 paid)	17½	18½	
—	Phœnix £10 (£1 paid)	14½	15½	
—	Prud. £1 (1/- p.)	15/9	16/9	
—	Trinidential	28¾	27 3/4	+ ¼
—	Do. "B" £1 (4/- pd.)	2⅞	2⅞	
—	Royal Exchange	6¾	7⅛	
—	Royal Ins. £1 (10/- pd.)	7⅝	7⅞	
—	Sun Ins. £10	31 3/16	41/16	
—	Sun Life £1	3¼	3¾	
—	Yorkshire 50/-(10/- pd.)	7½	8	

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.

7/7½	Amal. Anthracite	7/3	7/9	
36/6	Babcock, Wilcox Ord.	36/6	37/6	+0/6
2/6	Baldwins	2 1/16	2 3/16	
2/0	Brown (John)	1/9	2/3	+
6/0	Buell Combustion	5/9	6/9	
1/6	Cammell Laird	1/3	1/9	
62/0	Cory (William)	62/6	63/6	+0/3
2/6	Dorman Long	2/3	2/9	
12/6	Guest Keen	12/3	12/9	+0/3
2 1/16	Pease and Partners	0 1/2	0 15/16	
24/3	South Durham Steel	23/0	24/0	
13/3	Stewarts & Lloyds Def	13/0	13/6	+0/3
6/7½	Vickers Ord.	6/6	7/0	

LAND AND INVESTMENT.

17/0	Argentine Land Invest.	15 16	15 16
8/0	Do. Southern Land	10	10
—	First Brit. Fixed Trust.	31/3	32/3
—	Second do.	21/9	22/6
8/0	Forestal Land	4/9	5/3	+0/3
18/3	Hudson's Bay Ord.	17/0	17/9	+1 1/2
1 16	Hyderabad Deccan	5 8	3 4	
1 8	Pekin Syndicate	1/0	2/0	
24/0	Sudan Plantations	26/0	27/0	+1/0

NEWSPAPERS.

17/3	Allied Newspapers Dt. (5/-)	16 10½	17 4½	+0 4½
17/6	Allied News Ord.	17/3	17/9	
—	Amal. Press (New)	13/6	14/0	
30/9	Daily Mail Trust	29/9	30/9	+0/9
10/10	Daily Mirror Ord.	10/0	10/6	+0/3
—	Financial Newspapers	1 8	1 4	
31/9	Sunday Pictorial	29/6	30/6	

NITRATES.

29	Cosach 7 p.c. Ster. Bds	27	31
—	Cosach "B" Ord.	0/0	0/1 2
5/0	Lautaro Nitrate 7 p.c. Pref. (£5)	4/6	5/6

PRICES OF RECENT ISSUES.

Austin Debs.	3½ prem.
Australian 4 p.c.	½ dis.
Bowater Mersey 5½ p.c. Pf. (1p.)	20/9-1/3
"Daily Mirror" Deb.	2½ prem.
Ditto Pref.	9d.-1/3 prem.
"Daily Sketch" Deb.	2½ prem.
Essex 3½ p.c.	2½ prem.
Gaumont Deb.	5-4½ dis.
North Rhodesia 3½ p.c.	½ prem.
P. and O. 4½ p.c. Deb.	½ prem.
Southern New Debs.	3½ prem.
Swears Deb.	Par-½ prem.
Ulster 3½ p.c.	½ prem.

OILS.

M.U.—Mar. 6.

—	Anglo-American	3	3	
18/9	Anglo-Persian Ord.	18/3	18/9	+0 1½
1½	Anglo-Egyptian "B"	1 1/16	1 3/16	
15/9	Anglo-Persian Ord.	1¼	1⅝	
27/3	Do. 5 p.c. 1st Pref.	27/0	28/0	+0/3
26/6	Do. 5 p.c. 2nd Pref.	26/6	27/6	+0/6
29/0	Apex Trinidad (5/ shares)	20/3	20/9	+0/6
—	Attock	3/9	4/3	
10 4½	British Borneo Pet. (10/-)	10/3	10/9	+0 1½
4/9	British Burmah (£1)	3/6	4/6	
2 4½	British Controlled	2 1/4	2 7/16	+0 1/16
2 4½	Do. Pref.	2 3/8	2 7/16	+0/3
2/9	Burmah	2/3½	2/3½	
32/0	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	31/6	32/6	
8/9	Canadian Eagle Oil	8/3	8/6	+0 1½
9/3	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref. (£3)	9/0	9/6	
5/9	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	5/9	6/0	+0/3
2 1 16	Kern River (10/-)	1 15/16	2 1/16	
1 16	Lobitos	1 7/8	1 15/16	
0 1½	Mexican Eagle Ord.	0/6	0/9	+0 1½
0/9	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	0/3	0/3	
0/0	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref. (4 paid)	0/3	0/3	
0/0	North Caucasian (10/-)	0 1 16	0 2 16	
—	Pan-American "B"	43	49	
8/6	Pinkerton Oil	8 1/2	9 1/2	
4/9	Do. 7/- shares	4/2½	5 1/2	+0 1½
1 4	Royal Dutch	15 4	17	
2 1 16	Shell Transport	1 15/16	2 1/16	
11/3	Do. 6 p.c. Pref. (£10)	11/3	11/3	
2 1 16	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	2 1/16	2 1/16	
27 4½	Shanus Romana	27 1/16	27 1/2	+0 1½
2 7 16	Tankers Pref.	2 1/32	2 1/16	
27/6	Trinidad Central	27/0	27/6	
2 7 32	Trinidad Leaseholds	2 7/16	2 1/2	+1/16
1/7	Vac. Mobiloil (£1)	1/6	1/7	
1 3 32	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	1 1/32	1 1/32	

RUBBERS.

9 9	Anglo-Dutch	10/0	+0/3
0/7	Anglo-Java	0/6	
5/6	Anglo-Malay	6/3	
1/

IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

Blackrock Baths : A Woman Academician : The T.C.D. Association Repertory in Manchester : Cinema Audiences.

T.C.D. Association.

Yesterday—I am sorry to say for the first time—I visited the rooms of the Trinity College Association in College. I met several men there who had come back from the ends of the earth to visit their old university, and was very much interested to see the visitors' book, which contains about a thousand signatures of Trinity men who have made names for themselves in every part of the world. I learnt that the third edition of the Register of Alumni will be published at an earlier date than was anticipated, and the secretaries, Dr. Kenneth Bailey and Captain H. Brew Kennedy, are anxious that all Trinity men who have not yet joined the Association shall do so at once in order that their names may be included in the new list.

The Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner which was held recently in College was a huge success. Over one hundred members were present, including a number of women. Mr. William Kennedy, S.F.,T.C.D., presided, and he was supported by Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, K.C.; Mr. J. C. Davidson, K.C., M.P.; Mr. MacDonald, second in command of the Chinese Customs, who is home on leave after a very long absence abroad, and Captain J. O'Dwyer, M.B., R.A.M.C., grandson of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Governor of the Punjab. There were many other distinguished sons of the House at the table, including Mr. John T. Drennan, who is one of the foremost member of the Association; and afterwards there was a notable gathering of the clans in the rooms of one of the most popular of the Fellows.

Blackrock Baths.

The baths at Blackrock bear testimony to the force of the late storm. Part of the wall near the women's bathing place has been swept clean away, and large blocks, weighing several hundredweight, have been washed right along the promenade in front of the grand stand. The cement of the platform itself has been undermined, and a considerable area, cracked and torn up, lies in fragments along the front and in the baths themselves. Tons of sand have been washed into the bottom of the baths, as well as *débris* and weed. A turntable on top of the central portion was torn clean from its fastening and now lies on its side. Extensive damage has been done to the woodwork; both the men's and the women's sides are nearly wrecked. Fortunately, the mischief is easily reparable, and a week or so of hard work will put the whole place in the perfect condition that one expects of this most popular seaside playground.

Manchester Repertory Theatre.

For a while it seemed that the Rusholme Repertory Theatre would cease to exist this month, but, with the support that has been unexpectedly forthcoming, its future would now seem to be assured. For many years the old tramway-shed theatre in the Manchester suburb of Rusholme has been Manchester's real repertory theatre, and, even if it had none of the glamour of the old Manchester Gaiety, it still served the very useful purpose of keeping up the repertory tradition in the city where it might almost be said to have been re-born under Miss A. E. F. Horniman's controlling influence. So successful has the appeal for support been that nearly three-quarters of the £3,000 required to continue the theatre under its new title of the Manchester Repertory Theatre has already been subscribed, and it is hoped that the total will be reached this week. The new directorate has secured the assets of the old company for the nominal sum of £1,000, and there will be no break in the continuity of the productions. Only loyalty on the part of the audience is now necessary for success.

Irish Play in Manchester.

Under its old management the Rusholme Repertory Theatre staged many Irish plays, giving particular attention to the work of Mr. T. C. Murray. Its new directorate evidently intends to continue the practice, as in its second week there will be staged one of Synge's plays that has never been seen in Ireland. This week the Manchester Repertory Theatre, which is the new name of the well-known Rusholme Theatre, will offer for the first time in Manchester "The Tinker's Wedding" as its weekly dramatic selection. Only a week's run is anticipated, but it will not be surprising if the rarely-acted comedy of drunken nomads in contact with the rigidity of the Church achieves the popularity of a longer run. "The Tinker's Wedding" was staged by the Birmingham Repertory Theatre for a week in 1917, with Miss Maire O'Neill playing the leading part, and producing the play for Sir Barry Jackson. It also has been staged occasionally by more or less private companies in Great Britain and America, but it will probably never be seen in Ireland.

Dr. Edith Somerville.

Dr. Edith Somerville, for whom Mrs. Murray Guthrie gave an "At Home" on Monday afternoon, arrived from London a few days ago, and is staying in Dublin for a short visit on her way to her home at Glengariff. The distinguished writer, on whom Dublin University conferred an honorary degree recently, is well known as the colloborator with the late Miss Ross in so many interesting and amusing books on Irish life. She is particularly pleased at the success of her recent book, "An Incorruptible Irishman," which was written from MSS. and documents left by her father and grandfather, and gives us so much history of a period when the Irish Bar was famed for many distinguished personages. Miss Somerville lives during the greater part of the year at her lovely home at Glengariff, where her sister, Lady Coghill, also resides. It has become quite an artists' colony, Lady Coghill being well known as a painter. Mrs. Murray Guthrie, who had a very interesting literary gathering in her charming flat at St. Stephen's Green, is a sister of Sir John Leslie.

Cinema Audiences.

The other evening, while passing by the queue outside one of the smaller cinemas, where a film of considerable merit was being shown, I overheard a girl, who had evidently been waiting for some time, remark to her escort: "Why can't they show this picture in one of the larger houses, so that more people who wanted to see it could get in?" From some recent experiences, I think I could have answered that question. If the film happened to possess real distinction, and if the cast contained some of the few film stars who can really act, the chances are that its presentation at one of the larger cinemas would meet with silent or, perhaps, vocal disapproval from the occupants of the galleries. It would, in all probability, fail to fill the house after the first performance. On the other hand, if the picture contained a sufficient number of the male and female "beauties" of Hollywood, whose idea of acting consists in registering the fatuous simperings of a sickly sentimentality, interspersed with a few slapstick comedians throwing ice-cream over each other at suitable intervals, it could be guaranteed to run for three or four weeks at one of the larger houses. I do not think this state of affairs is peculiar to Dublin, since a recent vote established Miss Janet Gaynor as the reigning favourite among the youthful generation of cinema-goers, a circumstance which speaks for itself.

QUIDNUNC.

A DESERVING CAUSE.

FUKIEN MISSION SALE OF WORK.

Mrs. E. J. Gwynn opened a sale of work at 35 Molesworth street, Dublin, yesterday, in aid of Dublin University Fukien Mission.

The Rev. H. G. Forde, Rector of Monkstown, who presided, said that the thanks of the committee were due to Mrs. Gwynn for kindly undertaking the task at very short notice, in the absence, through illness, of Mrs. F. Barton, of Straffan, Co. Kildare.

Mrs. Gwynn referred to the present unhappy situation in China and the difficulties which the mission encountered. She spoke of the attractiveness of the character of the Chinese, a kindly, home and peace-loving people. She thanked those who had supported this mission to the Chinese, and said that the best way in which they could show their appreciation of the work done by the mission would be to support this sale of work.

The stallholders were:—

University Stall—Mrs. Gwynn, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. C. H. Rowe, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. Ashley Powell, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Blood-Smyth, B.A.; Mrs. Duncan.

Secretaries' Stall—The Misses Connell, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Disney, B.A.; Miss Dunne, Miss Lyster, Miss Roycroft, B.A.

Helpers' Guild Stall—Miss Mason, Miss Huggard, B.A.; Mrs. Webb.

Fancy Stall—The Misses Stubbs, Miss M. Armstrong, Miss Violet Berry, Mrs. Colles, Mrs. Lewis-Crosby.

Country Produce Stall—Mrs. Orpen, Miss Allman, Mrs. Forde, B.A.; Mrs. Robin Gwynn, M.B.; Mrs. Hugo, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Dorothy Sullivan, the Misses Twigg.

St. Patrick's Cake Stall—Miss Potterton, Miss Oulton, Mrs. Luce, M.A.; Miss Kough, Mrs. Carter, Miss Hatte, Miss Harvey, Mrs McCreery, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Seale.

Refreshments—Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Cave, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Crouhelm, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Hosford, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Mooney, Miss N. Sibthorpe, Mrs. T. C. Tobias, Miss Wallace, Miss Williams, Mrs. Young.

Graduates' Stall—Miss Persis Armstrong, B.A.; Miss R. Ashworth, Miss Gamble, B.A.; Miss F. Jackson, Miss P. Marsh, Miss Edith Morphy, B.A.; Mrs. Pride, B.A.

Sweet Stall—Mrs. Rupert Dillon, Miss G. Cochrane, Miss D. Fry, Miss R. Jones, Miss C. McNeile, Miss W. I. Reddy, B.A.; Miss K. Scott, Miss M. Thompson, Miss C. H. Wright (6 T.C.D.).

Men's Stall—G. S. Hogg, B.A.; C. M. Lloyd, B.A.; J. A. Macwilliam, B.A.; F. McCreery, R. G. Perdue, B.A.; G. Simms, B.A.; R. L. Stuart, B.A.; W. C. Wisdom, B.A. (22 T.C.D.)

The sale will be continued to-day

IRISH AERO CLUB.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY LANDING COMPETITION.

To mark the opening of the 1933 flying season the Irish Aero Club are to hold two competitions this month at their headquarters at Baldonnel Aerodrome, County Dublin.

On St. Patrick's Day a landing competition for the cup presented by Captain Saul will take place, and on the following day a map-reading contest is being organised. In this competition pilots will be given a map on which a course is marked out. They will be observed as they fly over each turning-point on the course; the time taken for the flight will be taken into consideration, and their marks will be calculated on the accuracy of their flying.

During February the work of flying at Baldonnel was seriously hampered by the weather, and conditions were fit for flying only on thirteen days of the month.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

There will be a meeting of the University Philosophical Society to-night at 8 o'clock in the Debating Hall, Trinity College, Dublin. The President (Mr. E. M. Wood) will be in the chair, and a paper by the Hon. Registrar (Mr. T. H. C. McFall), entitled "The Problem of India," will be read and discussed. The meeting is open to the public.

Film on teeth is dangerous!

This is what the scientist finds when he analyses film on teeth

1 A species of *Lactobacilli* now held responsible for tooth decay by many authorities.

2 A species of *Streptococcus Pyogenes*.

look at Film under the microscope

WHERE the eye sees ugly film-stained teeth the microscope sees danger. Magnify Film and you will see living germs. *Lactobacilli* are "germs of tooth decay." They give off acid that dissolves tooth enamel. The only way science accepts of removing germs from teeth is to remove the film-coat in which they multiply.

Pepsodent laboratories have developed a new revolutionary material for removing stubborn Film, different in composition and in action from any found in other tooth pastes.

The new material in Pepsodent is twice as *soft* as the material commonly used in dentifrices. It shows extraordinary power in removing Film and giving brilliant polish. It is contained in Pepsodent exclusively. *Remember that when tempted to save pence on cheap, half-priced tooth pastes.*

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THE HERMIONE LECTURES.

SECOND OF THE SERIES.

STUDY OF MEDIÆVAL ARMOUR.

MR. JAMES G. MANN, M.A., B.Litt., F.S.A., yesterday delivered the second of the Hermione Lectures on "Mediæval Dress and Manners" at Alexandra College, Dublin. His subject was "Mediæval Armour."

Mr. T. P. Le Fanu, C.B., presided, and, referring to Mr. Mann's connection with the Courtauld Institute of Art, said that it had a peculiar interest for persons like himself. The Courtauld family were among the best representatives of those who had contributed so much to East Anglia and to Dublin in bringing to them the study of French art.

THE LECTURE.

Mr. Mann said that the study of arms and armour brought them very close to the making of history. One was transported to the centre of events, where the make of a sword and the quality of a coat of mail provided the turning point of destiny. But, apart from the purely historical and archæological aspect, the study of armour was very closely connected with the history of art. The fact that armour was made for use, and was a matter of life and death, meant that it could not afford any exaggeration of form without seriously detracting from its functions. The phrase, "functional form," which was now so often used in speaking of modern applied art, was well understood by the armourers of the Middle Ages.

Mr. Mann went on to illustrate his remarks with an interesting series of lantern slides showing representations of historic objects demonstrating the evolution of armour from the 11th century to the beginning of the 16th century. He explained that the subject fell into three parts—the age of mail, followed by a century of transition from mail to plate, and the age of plate, or "white armour." Mail, by many, was unnecessarily called "chain mail." Mail armour did not preserve the wearer from contusions, and, where a blow pierced, links were liable to be driven into the wound, which became septic. Its weight hung from the neck and shoulders, while plate armour, on the other hand, provided a glancing surface which deflected a hostile weapon, and its weight was distributed over the body.

GOTHIC ARMOUR.

The great improvement in the skill of the hammerman at the end of the fourteenth century, especially in Milan, produced the beautiful Gothic armour of which several examples had come down to our day. These were especially to be seen in the case of the family armoury of Cherbourg in the South Tyrol, and the Ambras Collection in the Museum of Vienna. The Gothic armour of the second half of the fifteenth century was the golden age of the armourer's craft. They had not yet allowed their mastery of their material to spoil its outlying surfaces with skilful embossing as occurred in the sixteenth century, when armour was already falling into disuse, and being worn more for purposes of display. The Missaglias in Milan, he said, were rivalled by the armourers of South Germany, especially by those of Nuremberg and Augsburg, whose work was of surpassing beauty.

The art of the etchers, the goldsmiths and the painters upon gesso was all intended to add to the richness of the effect.

AN EMPEROR'S ARMOUR.

Vast sums, said Mr. Mann, were spent upon armour because a leader would not be respected by his men if he were not fittingly equipped. The Emperor Charles V. spent more upon his armour than upon the pictures which he had commissioned Titian to paint for him, and when he retired to the seclusion of the Monastery of Yuste he took with him six suits of the armour of his youth.

Mr. Mann will lecture to-day on "Heraldry and its place in mediæval art and society."

THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

It was announced yesterday that the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., has tendered his resignation as Dean, and the resignation will take effect from the end of next month. It is understood that the resignation is due to health reasons.

Dean Lawlor has held the Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral since the year 1924, when he succeeded the late Dean Ovenden. Dean Lawlor is a scholar of high distinction. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was a Scholar in 1881, he obtained his B.A. Degree (Senior Moderatorship in Mathematics, Ethics and Logic) in 1882, winning the Wray Prize and a Studentship. While at Trinity College he obtained a number of other outstanding successes in Divinity and Theology. He was ordained in the year 1885, and in 1898 was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Assistant Lecturer in Divinity in Trinity College. He was Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1906 to 1922.

'DRINK AND DANCING.

CATHOLIC ABSTINENCE FEDERATION'S ACTION.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive of the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation was held at their offices, 56 Middle Abbey street, Dublin, yesterday. The Very Rev. Peter Coffey, Ph.D., D.D., Maynooth College, presided.

The question of the reduction of beer and spirits duties was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:—

"That, in the opinion of the Executive, the agitation for the reduction of liquor duties is a distinctly partisan one, organised in the sectional interests of one trade, and not supported by any popular demand. The Executive, therefore, reiterate their protest, as formulated in the recent Triennial All-Ireland Congress (1931), under the chairmanship of his lordship, the Most Reverend Dr. Collier, Bishop of Ossory, against any such reduction, as objectionable on economic, social and moral grounds. The effect of such a reduction would be an increase in the consumption of intoxicants (as admitted by the trade itself), and a consequent multiplication of occasions of drunkenness. We look to our Christian State to do all in its power to limit inducements to intemperance; and, in the name of the Federation's affiliated societies (comprising, at least, a quarter of a million Catholic total abstainers), we solemnly renew our protest."

In opening the meeting, the Chairman referred to the great honour conferred on two of their members since the last meeting—Monsignor Lyons, raised to the dignity of Domestic Prelate of His Holiness the Pope in the Diocese of Armagh; and Archdeacon Donohoe, appointed Archdeacon of the Diocese of Ardagh.

DANCE HALLS.

Monsignor Lyons referred to the grave abuses occurring as a result of drinking at dance halls.

"Drink," he said, "figures prominently in almost every case of moral downfall, consequent on the laxity prevailing at dances in places where such amusements are being run on purely commercial and selfish lines for the sake of sordid gain."

The following was proposed by Monsignor Lyons, seconded by Father Aloysius, O.M.Cap., and passed unanimously:—

"That, as uncontrolled dance halls are admittedly the fruitful occasion of drunkenness among our young people and of many tragedies, both moral and physical, we appeal to the Government for immediate legislation in restraint of these crying abuses."

The Executive decided to seek an interview with the Minister for Justice to put their side of the beer and spirits duties question before him.

The Treasurer reported that the finances of the Federation were in a healthy condition, and the Secretary was instructed to issue the annual forms for the collection of affiliation fees for 1933.

Herr Eduard Beit von Speyer, the Chairman of the banking house of Lazard Speyer-Ellissen, of Frankfort and Berlin, died in Frankfort yesterday at the age of seventy-two. He was also a partner in the American banking house of Speyer.

POETRY AS IMITATION.

ARISTOTLE'S AIM AND FUNCTION.

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF "MIMESIS."

SPEAKING to a meeting of the Dublin University Metaphysical Society yesterday, Dr. W. F. Trench put forward a new interpretation of Aristotle's definition of poetry as "imitation."

Having referred to the fact that Aristotle's "Poetics" began to have their effective influence on literary theory some two thousand years after they had been written, he went on to say that what had most perplexed the commentators had been his insistence on this "mimesis," which they had all been agreed on translating as "imitation." The doctrine had been referred to throughout the book as being the poet's aim and function, but uneasiness was felt at such things as poetry, music and dancing being classed as "imitations."

Various theories had been, and were still being, put forward. Renaissance scholars solved the question by saying that the poet should imitate the ancient writers; others held that poetry was the imitation, or representation, of ideal beauty—that Nature was the only creative force, and that the artist was merely imitating; that the artist should faithfully copy the actual objects before him, and so forth. All these views, in his (Dr. Trench's) opinion, were wrong, and were out of line with Aristotle's line of approach to æsthetic.

The whole history of criticism had been vitiated by the acceptance of "imitation" as the artist's object according to Aristotle, and people who accepted this view forgot that the word "mimesis" had a whole range of meanings which the English word "imitation" did not possess. Its history explained the use to which Aristotle really put it. The Pythagorean philosophers, for example, applied the term to everything except the mathematical absolutes, these, in their opinion, being the only things that abide, while the rest are "imitations" of abstract forms. Socrates accepted this doctrine, but found a second realm of reality: the life of a good man, for instance, being an "imitation" of the absolute good. This also could be applied to the artist; he is to produce concrete forms of beauty in imitation of absolute beauty.

Having dealt with Plato's disparagement of art (as being the representation of imperfect things instead of heavenly things), Dr. Trench went on to say that Aristotle took over the term "mimesis" in the sense in which Plato used it—that is, as the concretising of the artist's experience. The term had now changed from its original meaning; originally signifying imitation, it had been deprived of this signification. For Aristotle, it meant creative form, and when this is understood his doctrines take on a new significance.

When he said, for example, that music is the most purely "mimesis," the words have no meaning if "imitation" is meant, but are seen to be true in the new light. Music is so because it has no representational element, the form and content being one. In painting there is representation, but Aristotle makes it clear that it is the form which matters, and that errors in the representation do not touch the fundamentals of "mimesis." Poetry also gives us facts, but it is not there that the true value of poetry resides. In drama, too, the representational element is prominent, but the plot is the "soul," the "mimesis" consisting mainly in the structure of the plot. Aristotle, when dealing with drama, limited himself to tragedy, because "mimesis" in tragedy is the conferring of form on the tangle of sin and suffering, that form being truth. Representation, in short, was not excluded from art, but it was not essential to it, and it was always to be subordinated to form.

Mr. F. La T. Godfrey, F.,T.C.D., in moving the vote of thanks, said that the danger of Dr. Trench's theory was that of too much subjectivity on the part of the artist. Form by itself was nothing; it must inform matter.

Dr. A. A. Luce, F.,T.C.D., disagreed with the view that a change in the meaning of "mimesis" had taken place. To Aristotle, he thought, the word must have meant what it meant to the ordinary people of Athens. He agreed, however, with Dr. Trench's views on creative form.

Dr. W. A. Goligher, F.,T.C.D., said that Dr. Trench had put forward an important and interesting view of what poetry was, but he did not think that it was Aristotle's own view. He was inclined to think that too much importance had been attached to the Poetics, and that Aristotle merely meant representation, and nothing else.

PRESBYTERY OF DUBLIN.

CONGREGATIONAL RETURNS AND ANNUAL REPORTS.

The March meetings are the annual meetings of the Presbyteries, at which all congregational returns to the General Assembly are scrutinised and the annual reports of the state of religion, temperance, Sabbath and Day Schools Union are presented.

The Dublin Presbytery, which now has oversight of the greater part of Leinster and Connaught, held two sederunts on Tuesday. In the forenoon the returns from all the congregations and mission stations under its jurisdiction were examined and certified. In the evening, the new Moderator, Rev. J. S. Rutherford, M.A. (Kingstown) presiding, various reports were presented.

Mr. David Mitchell gave a report of the numerous kinds of work carried on in the Presbyterian Association, and the Presbytery made a grant of £10 as a recognition of the work and an expression of its appreciation. The Moderator reported as to the Forward Movement to be held in Dublin in October next. Rev. Dr. Fraser and other well-known leaders in the Forward Movement of the Church of Scotland will be the principal speakers. It was decided to hold the public meetings in the Round Room of the Mansion House, if obtainable.

An overture as to the method of appointing the Moderator of the General Assembly, slightly altering the overture already adopted by the Dublin Presbytery, was considered, and, on the motion of Dr. Morrow, it was decided to adopt this in place of their own.

Rev. Robert Knox Lyle, M.A., presented an exhaustive report on the state of religion, based on answers to queries received from all the congregations. Rev. James McCaughey, M.A., gave the annual report of the Sabbath and Day Schools Union, and Dr. McKee reported on social reform and temperance. Mr. Henry's report on the Sustentation Fund showed a decline in the annual amount of over £80.

M.P.'S PRAYER MEETING CENTENARY.

WEEKLY PRACTICE WHICH STARTED IN A HOTEL.

The weekly prayer meeting of members of Parliament at the House of Commons reached its one hundredth anniversary yesterday. On March 8, 1833, a number of M.P.'s met in the King's Arms Hotel, Old Palace Yard, and formed a parliamentary group "for the purpose of holding prayer weekly." The practice has been regularly maintained ever since.

Present-day members who attend the prayer meeting include Sir John Birchall, Sir Thomas Rosbotham, Mr. R. J. Russell, Sir Thomas Inskip, the Attorney-General; Mr. Ernest Brown, Secretary for Mines; Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. T. Magnay, Mr. J. Blindell, Mr. Morgan Jones, Sir John Haslam, Mr. Gordon Macdonald and Mr. Isaac Foot.

The meetings are held in the rooms of the Serjeant-at-Arms, who takes a keen personal interest in this parliamentary institution, and either he or the Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms is invariably present.

Tuesday is the day of meeting in the present Parliament, and the custom is that the member who is the first to arrive takes charge of the proceedings. He selects a passage from Scripture and reads it, and then the members take part in prayer as they are moved to do so. The meeting usually lasts about fifteen minutes.

Senator Pittman is to succeed Senator Borah as Chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

AN IRISHMAN SEES AMERICA.

DEGREES ON A CREDIT SYSTEM.

CORRUPTION AND LACK OF CULTURE.

IN spite of an extraordinary interest in, and enthusiasm for, education which he noticed on a recent visit to the United States, said Mr. Garrett E. Gill, B.A., LL.B., lecturing before the Dublin University League of Nations' Society in the Graduates' Memorial Hall, yesterday afternoon, there was an extraordinary absence of general culture, and this, he thought, was due to the low-grade newspapers which circulated in the country. It was to be regretted, he said, that the great newspapers of New York which were cultural publications did not circulate throughout the Union.

In the educational system itself there were many defects. For instance, there was the custom, practised in many universities, of giving degrees upon a credit system. Every student received a mark every time he attended a lecture, and when he had a certain aggregate of these marks he automatically qualified for his degree. There was, however, an amazing organisation in matters educational which touched all its aspects. There was even a department of public speech to attend to debates and debate coaches. A month often was spent in preparation for an inter-university debate.

One seldom heard the average upright young American say that he intended to go in for politics. The degree of corruption in public life over there was extraordinary. The United States were governed by a group of business men, and the unreal cruel system of capitalism to which they adhered left its mark on the national legislation.

"One can live more comfortably on two or three pounds a week in this country," concluded Mr. Gill, "than on four times that amount in the United States. I saw nothing in Washington, Chicago or any of the big cities that would induce anyone to leave Dublin and go over there."

The title of the lecture was "America Denounced." Mr. J. Wellwood took the chair in the absence of Mr. J. Orr Denby, who was to have presided.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HELP SOCIETY.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR STARKIE.

A lecture will be given by Professor Walter Starkie, Litt.D., in the ballroom at 82, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on next Saturday at 3.30 o'clock. The subject will be "My Life Among the Gypsies." The lecture is in aid of the Employment Bureau of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, which is doing such good work on behalf of the many unemployed ex-Service men.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Thursday, March 9.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS UACHTARACH.

(The Supreme Court.)

At 11 o'clock. For Hearing—In the matter of —— and another, persons alleged to be of unsound mind; solicitor for appellant, Messrs. Roger Greene and Son; solicitor having carriage, Thomas J. Batty: at hearing. The following Appeal will next be listed for hearing:—Glynn and anor. v. Tully (New Trial Motions—Probate).

AN CHUIRT LAITHEOMHAIRC CHOIRIULA.

(The Court of Criminal Appeal.)

The Court of Criminal Appeal will sit on Friday next, the 10th inst., when the following cases will be listed:—Attorney-General v. J. Warren; same v. M. Fitzgerald; same v. J. Hegarty (notice of withdrawal received); same v. P. Finegan; same v. J. Barnes.

AN CLARATHOIR DO'N PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH.

(The Registrar to the Chief Justice.)

Before the Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Summons, J. E. McDermott.

Before Mr. Perry, at 11.30 o'clock—Summons, Todd and Mack; statement, J. Fagan; settle report, G.S.

Before Dr. Webb, Assistant-Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Culligan, a minor; Smith, minors; Mulock, a minor.

Before Mr. Magahan, at 11 o'clock—Veh. ac., P. J. Hannon.

AN CLARATHOIR DO'N PRIMH-BHREITHEAMHNAIS CHUARDA.

(Circuit Court of Justice).

Before Judge Davitt, at the Law Courts, Chancery place. In Court No. 7, at 11 o'clock, Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Applications for Compensation for Malicious injury—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., applicants (withdrawn); Pass, Bateli and Gretton, Ltd., applicants (withdrawn); Francis Coulson, applicant; Abraham Cohen, do.; Teresa Agnes Fox, do.; Alex. Findlater and Co., Ltd., do.; J. J. Murtagh, Ltd., do.; Louis E. McNally, do.; M. J. McCabe, do.; Eileen McNamara, do.; Charles L. O'Reilly, do.; Patrick F. O'Reilly, do.; John Perry, do.; Samuel Rudd, do.; Morris Tobin, do.; William Mooney, do. Appeals from District Court. Civil Actions—Ryan (appellant) v. Freeman; Slev (appellant) v. Brown; Sweetman v. Burnery (appellant); McCreadie v. Gaffney (applicant); Feney v. Horan.

Before Judge Shannon, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, in Court No. 8, at 11 o'clock, Motion—Ehrlisch v. Land. Civil Action—White v. Livingston. Electments—Kelly v. Dunne (No. 2526); Slev v. Coleman (No. 1637); Coleman v. Slev (rent cause, 2083); Finn v. Mateer (No. 1676); National City Bank, Ltd., v. Cottuli (No. 1769); Redmond v. Green (No. 1858); Green v. Redmond (rent case).

Before Judge Davitt, at the Law Courts, in Court No. 7, for Friday, 10th March, at 11 o'clock, Landlord and Tenant Act, 1931—Lionel R. P. Tabuteau, applicant; the Earl of Pembroke and Dorothy J. Collis respondents; Dorothy J. Collis applicant, the Earl of Pembroke respondent.

Before Judge Davitt, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, in Court No. 7, for Monday, 13th March, at 11 o'clock. Appeal from District Court —Inspector O Riordan v. Butler. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906—Michael Condron applicant; H. and J. Martin respondents; Condron applicant v. Masterson respondent; Patrick Foley applicant, Robert Doyle respondent; Alex. Malcolm and Co., Ltd., applicants, John Finlay respondent; K. M. Moran applicant, Frederick Norgrove respondent; Wilson applicant, Scott respondent. Applications under the Increase of Rent Acts—The Irish Radiological and Surgical Supply Co., Ltd., and Etchingham; Rafferty and Graham; Dunfey and the Munster and Leinster Assurance Co., Ltd.; Flynn v. Long; Murray and Tynan; Rivers and McCormack; McCormack v. Rivers (ejectment); Butler and Gorman; Carr v. W. and L. Crowe.

Before Judge Shannon, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, in Court 8, for Friday, 10th March, at 11 o'clock. Summary Judgments—Karl of Longford v. Hayden (No. 2529); Cant and others v. Donnelly; McMaster Hodgson v. Guinness. Valuation Appeals—The Dublin Port Milling Co., Ltd. (appellants); Michael Humphries (appellant); the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in Ireland (appellants); the Electricity Supply Board (appellants); the Corporation of Dun Laoghaire (appellants). The following civil actions will shortly appear in Judge Davitt's List for Hearing: Ging v. Plant (No. 274); Corrigan v. Darley (No. 310); Cummins v. Darley (No. 311); Byrne v. Darley (No. 312); Anthony v. Darley (No. 313); Martin v. Darley (No. 314); Wendick v. Darley (No. 315); Gordon v. Ellis, Ltd. (No. 351); Dawson v. O'Shaughnessy (No. 369); Doyle v. Gaze and Jessop, Ltd. (No. 411); Fergusson v. Farmer (No. 628); Deeney v. Doyle's Motors, Ltd. (No. 639); Sullivan v. Cahill (No. 720); Walshe and another v. Nortridge (No. 750); Commercial Union Loan v. Barnes (No. 764); Cavey v. D.U.T. Co., Ltd. (No. 828); Byrne v. City of Dublin Assurance Co., Ltd. (No. 871); Ringsend Dockyard v. Dublin Port and Docks Board (No. 894); Mooney v. General Omnibus Co., Ltd. (No. 900); Geraghty v. Clarkin and Co., Ltd. (No. 924); Joyce v. McAuley (No. 932); Marie v. Tomkins (No. 948); Hennessy v. Clarkin, Ltd. (No. 962); Downes v. McMullen Bros., Ltd. (No. 964); Hubbert v. City of Dublin Assurance Co., Ltd. (No. 971); Farrington and another v. Norton and another (No. 972); Clancy v. Gibney (No. 976); Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd., v. Flanagan (No. 983); MacArthur v. Fenton (No. 986); O'Donnell v. General Omnibus Co. (No. 997); Gaynor v. McGinn (No. 998); Brittania Batteries, Ltd., v. McAllister (No. 999); Smith v. Coben (No. 1000); Donnegan v. O'Brien (No. 1005); O'Toole v. Sheridan (No. 1015); Davitt v. Keegan (No. 1025); Glover v. Espinasse (No. 1034); Byrne v. Irish National Assurance Co. (No. 1038); Clery v. O'Rourke (No. 1041); McCarthy v. Carpenter (No. 1050).

AN CLARATHOIR CONTAE.

(The County Registrar.)

At 12.30 o'clock—Russell v. Keller, tax costs; Fitzsimons v. Moran, tax costs; Clinch v. Shortal, equity.

NORTHERN COUNTY COURTS BILL.

In the Northern Parliament yesterday the Minister of Finance (Mr. H. M. Pollock) moved the second reading of the County Officers and Courts Bill, which, he said, was of a miscellaneous character, dealing with the functions of County Court officers and County Court judges.

The second reading was passed.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at 10 a.m. Psalm, 46. Jubilate, 23. Hymn, 408. Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Brewer in E flat. Anthem, "How goodly are Thy tents." Ouseley, 220.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. — Morning Prayer at 10.45 o'clock. Benedictus. Hymn, 470. Evening Prayer at 5 o'clock. Russell in A. Anthem, "Beloved, if God so loved." Barnby.

NORTH STRAND PARISH CHURCH.—Evening Prayer at 8 o'clock. The Rev. J. T. Cummins.

ON THE WIRELESS

Daily Programme Review.

(CONDUCTED BY OBBLIGATO.)

DUBLIN: Orchestral Selections, 8.

BELFAST: Light Orchestral Music, 6.30. String Orchestra, 8.

NATIONAL: "The Fall of the House of Usher," 9.40.

NORTH REGIONAL: Waltzes and Marches, 6.35. Hallé Concert, 7.30.

MILAN-TURIN: Relay of an opera, 8.

MUNICH & VIENNA: Orchestral Concert, with tenor solos by Marcel Wittrisch, 7.5.

LANGENBERG: "Moonlight" Music, 7.

IN the Daventry National programme at 8 o'clock a section of the B.B.C. Orchestra, with Harold Williams (baritone), will engage in a concert entitled "Reminiscences: A Programme of Popular Favourites of By-gone Days." There is another item of the same kind in the North programme, entitled "Marches and Waltzes." Looking into the details of these programmes I think the latter is the one more likely to please folk of middle age. The waltz, "Venus on Earth" (Lincke), is the only item common to both.

At the Hallé Concert to-night Jelly D'Aranyi will play Mendelssohn's violin concerto. Elgar's "Enigma" Variations also will be played. Sir Hamilton Harty, who will be conducting, will be making his last appearance as official conductor of the Hallé Orchestra at the Pension Fund Concert a fortnight hence.

A TALE OF DEATH.

"The Fall of the House of Usher" (National, 9.40) is not described as a radio drama; at the same time it is certainly not a reading. Presumably, a mixture of narrative and dialogue, with some use of effects, will prove to be the means adopted by Peter Creswell and Barbara Burnham for their re-telling of Edgar Allan Poe's famous story of mystery and horror.

IRISH MUSIC DRAMA.

At her broadcast in the Dublin programme to-night Dr. Annie Patterson hopes to present, for the first public hearing, the prologue to the third opera, "The Bard of Eiré," in her Irish music-drama Trilogy. This work endeavours to portray an Ireland of the future, in which a native poet-composer strives, in the face of much apathy and opposition, to restore the ancient expert bardic traditions in minstrelsy and song to Eiré.

This prologue, which aims at being an introduction to the drama proper, introduces the mysterious experiences of two friends, Orion and Reamon—respectively musician and journalist—who, hiking through Ireland, have encamped overnight on Tara Hill, where, shortly before the dawn of a summer's day, they have extraordinary dreamland glimpses of a musical art of the remote past. On awakening, each narrates his experiences in musical recitative, the future "Bard of Eiré" (Orion) invoking the beautiful Maeve, Spirit of Irish Music, to appear in all her splendour as day dawns on the Sacred Hill.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

ATHLONE and DUBLIN (2RN)—413 Metres.

1.30-2.0—Time, Stock Exchange List, Weather and Gramaphone.
6. 0—Gramaphone.
6.15—Children's Hour.
7. 0—Gramaphone
7.10—Dublin Cattle Market Report.
7.20—News.
7.30—Time. French.
7.45—Literary and Dramatic Talk: Aodh de Blacam.
8. 0—Station Orchestra.
8.40—Josephine Hennessy (soprano).
8.55—Arthur Duff (piano): Early Italian piano music.
9.15—Dr. A. Patterson conducting programme of her compositions, with an explanatory talk by the composer.
9.45—Richard Midgley (tenor).
10. 0—Gramaphone.
10.30—Time, News, Weather and close down.

BELFAST—242.3 Metres (1,238 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

10.15—The Daily Service.
10.30-11.0—National Programme.
12. 0—Sibhald Treacy and his Procadero Orchestra.
1. 0-1.55—Albert Taylor (organ).
2. 0—National Programme.
4. 5—The Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
5.15—Children's Hour.
5.55—Agricultural Market Prices for Northern Ireland.
6. 0—News.
6.30-7.25—"In Lighter Vein": The Belfast Wireless Orchestra.
7.30—National Programme.
8. 0—A String Orchestral Concert.
9. 0—News.
9.20—National Programme.
10.45—Weather Forecast for Northern Ireland.
10.47-12.0—Dance

MANY QUESTIONS IN THE DAIL.

RELIEF SCHEME WAGES PROTEST.

IN the Dail yesterday, Mr. O'KELLY, Minister for Local Government and Public Health, informed Mr. Morrissey (Cumann na nGaedheal, Tipperary) that up to date £831,150 had been allocated out of the one million pounds provided out of the Road Fund. The amounts allocated were arrived at by reference to the number of registered unemployed in the area of each local authority.

Replying to Mr. R. Anthony (Ind. Labour, Cork), the MINISTER for LOCAL GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH said that he was aware that the present output of the Killaloe Slate Quarry did not meet fully the requirements of persons constructing houses in the Saorstat. Every effort to increase the output was being made, and concrete tile manufacturers were also being urged to accelerate production. In cases where it was shown that genuine, practical steps had been taken to secure roofing material of Saorstat manufacture, and such could not be procured, he was prepared to allow the use of other roofing materials.

Mr. ANTHONY asked was the Minister aware that numbers of operatives in the building trades were walking the streets of Cork because slates could not be supplied for the jobs they were on.

The MINISTER said that he was not aware of that.

Mr. MORRISSEY asked the Minister if he was aware that within the last six weeks the workers in the Killaloe Slate Quarry had been confined to working three days a week.

The MINISTER said that he was not aware of that.

Mr. T. J. MURPHY (Lab., West Cork) said that there were slate quarries in West Cork which were unable to get any orders.

Mr. BELTON (Cumann na nGaedheal, North Dublin) asked the Minister was he aware that unemployment, owing to the inability to obtain Killaloe slates, was as great in Dublin as it was in Cork or elsewhere. Personally, he had been trying since October last to obtain Killaloe slates and finally had to order Bangor slates, which were delivered in three hours.

Mr. DOCKRELL (Cumann na nGaedheal, County Dublin) asked if it was not the fact that a very large slate was specified, and that smaller slates were to be had in abundance from Killaloe. Could not the specified size be altered?

At this stage the Deputy Speaker closured the supplementary questions.

FUNERAL INCIDENT.

In reply to Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney (Cumann na nGaedheal, South Mayo), the MINISTER for JUSTICE (Mr. Ruttledge) said that the police were still pursuing inquiries into the alleged firing of three volleys over a grave at Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary. He could not at the moment add anything to the reply given by the President last Wednesday to a question on the same subject.

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE informed Deputy Anthony that the bill embodying the Government's decision on the report of the Joint Committee on the Courts of Justice Act had reached an advanced stage. He hoped to be in a position to introduce it at an early stage.

Mr. ANTHONY—What does the Minister mean by an early stage—will it be within six months?

The MINISTER—Yes.

SWEEPSTAKE FUNDS.

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, in reply to Mr. J. W. Beckett (C. na nG., South Dublin), said that he was bound by statute not to distribute the proceeds of any hospitals' sweepstake until he had received a report from the Reference Committee and consulted the Minister for Local Government. The proceeds of every sweep, as regards which a report had been received, had already been distributed, except in the case of the sweep on the Grand National, 1932. In that case the report was at present receiving the consideration of the Minister for Local Government. He had not yet received the report on the Derby Sweep, 1932.

BOOT FACTORIES.

The MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, in reply to Mr. R. Mulcahy (C. na nG., North Dublin), said that the names of the owners of the four new factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes in the Saorstat opened since March, 1932, are:—Messrs. E. Donaghy and Sons, Boyne Shoe Works, Drogheda; John Rawson and Sons, Ireland, Ltd., Dundalk; W. H Woodington, The Marsh, Drogheda, and Limerick Shoe and Slipper Works, Ltd., Mulgrave street, Limerick.

The factories were located in the towns mentioned.

GOODS TRAIN TRAFFIC.

In reply to Mr. Daniel O'Leary (C. na nG., North Cork), the MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE said that the gross receipts derived from goods train traffic by the Great Southern Railways Co. for the twenty-six weeks, July 1st to December 30th, 1932, as furnished by the company, and for the corresponding twenty-six weeks of 1931, were as follows:—

	Merchandise.	Live-stock.	Total.
	£	£	£
26 weeks to end 1932...	660,946	122,937	783,883
26 weeks to end 1931...	818,862	219,992	1,038,854
Decrease 1932.	157,916	97,055	254,971

INSURANCE QUESTION.

Mr. WILLIAM NORTON (Labour, Kildare) asked the Minister for Industry and Commerce whether he was aware that the unemployment insurance cards of men employed on road and quarry work by the Office of Public Works were not being stamped; and whether he would state the authority for that procedure.

The MINISTER replied that it had been the practice for many years to regard as uninsurable, under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, persons engaged on works which had for their object the improvement of agricultural land, such as the making and repairing of accommodation roads and bridges for agricultural holdings. He was not in possession of complete information concerning all the works which were being carried out by the Office of Public Works in rural areas, and so was not in a position to say definitely whether the persons employed on such works should be insured. He was having further inquiries made.

Mr. NORTON asked the Minister to say if his Department had been consulted by the Board of Works.

The MINISTER replied that there had been no change in the practice, except that these works were now being administered by the Office of Public Works instead of by the Land Commission.

Mr. T. J. MURPHY (Labour, W. Cork) asked the Minister was it not the practice of the Land Commission to stamp the workers' cards, and why the practice had been dropped.

The MINISTER said that his information was that such was not the practice—that there had been no change. He added that if any person was not insured, who thought that he should be, he could get a decision from the Courts on the matter.

Mr. MORRISSEY asked if there was any doubt about workers in quarrying mills or local roads being insurable persons, would the Department see that their rights were maintained.

The MINISTER said that there was no doubt.

Mr. MORRISSEY asked if the Minister meant to put the onus on the persons in question to get Court decisions.

The MINISTER said that there must be border-line cases.

Mr. NORTON asked whether the Minister would give this question further consideration, and if he found these workers were entitled to employment insurance, would he see that their payments were made good?

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY said that this was a matter in which a Government department should be scrupulously careful. If there were border-line cases the Department should have them decided rather than put the onus on the individual worker.

The MINISTER again repeated that there had been no change whatever, except that the work was now being done by the Office of Public Works instead of the Land Commission—the practice adopted by the Office of Public Works was the practice that had been carried out for years by the Land Commission.

DUTY ON DANCES.

Replying to Mr. A. BYRNE (Indpt., Dublin, N.), the MINISTER FOR FINANCE said that he was not aware that any serious hardship had been caused to hotel workers and taxi drivers as a result of the entertainments duty on dances. Appeals had been made by interested parties for the removal of the duty, and the matter would be considered in conjunction with the general review of taxation for the next Budget.

TAX ON SPORTS.

Replying to Mr. A. BYRNE, the MINISTER FOR FINANCE said that he had received requests from a number of associations interested in the promotion of outdoor sports for the withdrawal of the entertainments duty on these sports. The matter would be considered in conjunction with the general review of taxation for the purposes of the next Budget.

Mr. ANTHONY asked if the Minister was prepared to state whether there would be a remission of tax on Rugby and "Soccer" games in the next Budget, and if he was aware that most unfair discrimination was being made against these games.

Mr. MacDERMOT (Centre Party, Roscommon) asked if the Minister was satisfied with the yield of the tax on these games.

Mr. MacENTEE—It is hard for the Minister for Finance to be satisfied with the yield of any tax.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Replying to Major MYLES (Indpt., Donegal), the MINISTER FOR FINANCE said that appointments to the rank of established Customs preventive men were made as the result of open examinations held from time to time by the Civil Service Commissioners at the request of the Revenue Commissioners. A written qualifying examination was held, followed by an interview of the candidates who qualify, and the appointments were made by competitive selection from among these. It was not possible at present to state when the next examination for such posts would be held. A number of temporary preventive men were recently appointed to the Customs land frontier. These men were specially recruited by selection without examination to meet the position arising out of the imposition of the additional Customs duties.

Mr. R. CORISH (Lab., Wexford) asked the Minister for Finance if he was aware that many local authorities, while anxious to proceed with sewerage and waterworks schemes, were prevented from doing so because of the high rate of interest charged on loans advanced from the Local Loans Fund, and if, in order to have such necessary work done, he would have a reduction made in the rate.

The MINISTER replied that the statement made in the first part of the question was not supported by the information at his disposal. Regarding the second part of the question, it would not be possible, as already indicated, to undertake a revision of interest rates generally until such time as the terms on which the Government itself could obtain long-term loans had been ascertained.

RELIEF SCHEME WAGES.

Mr. W. NORTON (Lab., Kildare) asked the Minister for Finance whether he was aware that the low rate of 4s. per day was being paid on schemes of work carried out by the Office of Public Works, and whether, in view of the low rate of wages, he would issue instructions forthwith to increase the wages.

Mr. HUGO FLINN, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance, replying, said that the rate of wages on relief schemes, other than minor relief schemes, was the same as the county council rate. On minor relief schemes the rate of wages was related to the wages paid to agricultural labourers in the district. In response to strong local representation, grants for minor relief works had this year been made to councils to which they had not heretofore applied, and these grants naturally carried with them the conditions which had always applied to and been accepted in relation to them. In regard to certain cases, this extension had caused anomalies, having regard to which it would be necessary to consider whether minor relief grants should in future be made to these areas. The whole of the funds provided for the relief of unemployment were now allocated. Out of these funds ten thousand men were now employed on minor relief schemes. If any change were now made in the wage rate it would entail a considerable reduction in the number of men employed.

Mr. NORTON said that when the charge was made last week that the rate of wages paid on relief schemes was lower than the current rate the Parliamentary Secretary had said in the Dail that if that was happening it was happening in violation of his orders. In view of that statement, would he explain his printed instructions to county councils announcing that the rate of wages should be lower than the normal agricultural labourer's wage? These instructions were an incitement to cut wages. Would the Parliamentary Secretary state that the scandalously low rate of 24s. a week was lower than that paid by County Councils for the same work, and would he also say how his Department reconciled its wage policy with the professed policy of standing for Christian social principles of the Fiama Fail Party?

Mr. FLINN—I have already asked the deputy to give me any particular case in which wages paid on minor relief schemes are lower than those paid to agricultural workers, and I am still waiting for a reply.

THEN AND NOW.

Mr. MORRISSEY said that under the previous Government the wages paid on relief schemes was 29s. per week, which was similar to those paid to agricultural workers. Were they to take it that the wages of agricultural workers had been reduced by at least 5s. a week since the present Government came into power? He also asked if the 24s. a week was a flat rate.

Mr. W. KENT (Centre Party, Cork E.) asked what was the rate of wages being paid to farmers' sons and daughters working on the land.

Mr. MURPHY (Labour, Cork W.) asked if the working hours of the labourers on these schemes had been increased.

Mr. FLINN said the instructions regarding the hours of working were that the men were not to be out after dusk.

Mr. MORRISSEY asked if the Parliamentary Secretary refused to answer his question.

Mr. FLINN said that the statement that the rate of wages under the previous Government was 29s. a week was incorrect. He had no information of any kind to lead him to believe that any such rate was paid.

Mr. MORRISSEY—You were not here then.

Mr. FLINN said that he was.

Mr. S. JORDAN (Fianna Fail, Galway)—But you were not where you are at that time. That is the rub.

Mr. MORRISSEY—It is hard to know where you were at that time.

Mr. FLINN said that there was not necessarily a flat rate unless there was a flat rate for agricultural labourers.

EXCHANGES.

Mr. Anthony rose to ask a further question, when Mr. CORRY (Fianna Fail, Cork E.) shouted some remark across the floor of the House, and Mr. Anthony replied. Both remarks were inaudible in the Press gallery.

Mr. LITTLE (Fianna Fail, Waterford) said that he wished to draw the attention of the Speaker to the remark of Deputy Anthony referring to Deputy Corry.

Mr. D. BREEN (Fianna Fail, Tipperary) asked that Mr. Anthony should be asked to withdraw the remark, and stated that he had called Deputy Corry "a murderer."

Mr. ANTHONY—I did not call him a murderer; I said he was an executioner.

The Speaker said that he had not heard the remark, and thus could not ask Deputy Anthony to withdraw.

Mr. NORTON said that owing to the playful and unsatisfactory answers given by the Parliamentary Secretary he would raise the matter again on the adjournment.

Mr. ANTHONY—I told you that you would find them out.

AGRICULTURAL GRANT.

CRITICISMS OF THE PROPOSAL.

MINES AND MINERALS BOARD.

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

IT was officially announced yesterday in the Dail by Mr. Sean Lemass, in reply to a question by Mr. T. J. O'Donovan, that the Board set up under the Mines and Minerals Act would be as follows:—Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C., Chairman; Mr. George Hewson, and Mr. William Maguire.

Mr. Martin Maguire is a well-known member of the Senior Bar, and is a native of County Fermanagh; Mr. George Hewson, 51 Merrion square Dublin, is an arbitrator under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment) Act, 1919. The new Act stipulates that one member of the Board should be an arbitrator under the 1919 Act, whose business it will be to assess the value of land taken compulsorily under the Act.

THE GRANT-IN-AID.

Deputies who are particularly concerned with agricultural constituencies displayed great interest in the authoritative statement published yesterday regarding the amount of the grant in relief of agricultural rates for the coming year. The amount was stated to be £1,750,000, of which £250,000 is specially earmarked for the relief of the first £10 of valuation of agricultural land holdings.

Two aspects of this announcement were criticised. In the first place, it has been discovered that the amount now proposed to assist agricultural rates is nearly half a million pounds less than the amount awarded in the present financial year; and secondly, the manner of distribution.

In the current financial year the amounts voted for relief grants totalled £2,198,000, which is £448,000 more than is now proposed. It is pointed out that the incidence of the distribution will discriminate against the larger farmers.

INCREASED RATES.

Another feature of the reduction of the grant is that the rates now being estimated for the coming year will have to be substantially increased, as in most cases they have been based on the assumption that the grants in aid would be no less than in the present year.

It is assumed that the Government, in view of the proposed halving of the land annuities, hopes to recoup itself to the extent mentioned. The matter is likely to be the subject of discussion in the Dail shortly.

TO MODERNISE DROGHEDA.

400 NEW HOUSES ON SITES OF OLD.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

DROGHEDA, Wednesday.

A TOWN-PLANNING scheme, involving the erection of four hundred houses on the sites of dilapidated houses, was referred to at last night's monthly meeting of the Drogheda Corporation.

It was stated in a report of the Housing Committee that several interviews had taken place between the committee and Mr. N. O'Dwyer, a Dublin consulting engineer, who had prepared the scheme.

It also was stated that the committee proposed undertaking this year a large housing scheme, which, it was hoped, would solve the housing problem in the town.

Alderman Dowd, the Mayor, moving the adoption of the report, said that what they proposed to do was to remove all the old insanitary and unsightly dwellings and replace them with modern and sanitary houses. The scheme would embrace about four hundred new houses, but provision would have to be made to build, as well, at least one hundred new houses to accommodate persons who are at present living in rooms.

DUBLIN POSSESSION CASE.

COUNSEL THANK JUDGE.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH.)

A settlement was reached in a part-heard case of Mrs. Mary Davin, of 39 Fitzwilliam place, Dublin, against Michael McCormack, of 59 and 60 New street, Dublin. Mrs. Davin claimed possession of the premises(59 and 60 New street, and damages for alleged breach of covenant not to underlet part of the premises. Mr. McCormack denied breach of agreement, and pleaded that, if the alleged underletting was a breach of the covenant, it was waived by Mrs. Davin.

Mr. Chadwick, K.C., who, with Mr. Pringle (instructed by Mr. Gerald F. Robinson), appeared for the defendant, asked his lordship to see counsel in his chamber, and on returning to court after a short interval announced that the parties had agreed to compromise the entire proceedings, the defendant to pay £125 to the plaintiff, and all further proceedings to be stayed on the payment of that sum. The parties would abide their own costs.

Mr. Justice Meredith said that he thought that the parties had been extremely well advised in coming to what he considered was a very fair settlement, and one which had his entire approval.

Mr. Chadwick said that they were all extremely grateful to his lordship for the kind assistance which he had given to them.

Mr. Art O'Connor, who, with Mr. Michael Comyn, K.C. (instructed by Mr. James Tanham), appeared for the plaintiff, joined in thanking Mr. Justice Meredith for his assistance.

Mr. Justice Meredith said that he thought that the parties were very much indebted to their counsel for the good advice they had given to them. The advice given by counsel on both sides was altogether in the interest of their clients.

DR. O'CALLAGHAN'S SUBSTITUTE.

MINISTRY SANCTIONS PAYMENT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CLONMEL, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Clonmel Mental Hospital Committee a letter was read from the Minister for Local Government stating that, in view of the unanimous request of the Committee, he would not further oppose the proposal to pay Dr. O'Callaghan's substitute while Dr. O'Callaghan was engaged at the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

The Minister also stated that he was not prepared to approve of the appointment of James J. Harding, a former head attendant, removed by sealed order, in any capacity in the Mental Hospital.

It was decided to ask Deputies Fogarty and Curran to request the Minister to sanction the employment of Harding in a subordinate position.

CHILDREN WITH A LASSO.

BOY'S FATAL INJURY.

The Acting Dublin Coroner (Dr. Oswald J. Murphy) opened an inquest in the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, yesterday, on Peter Rafferty (aged six years), of 6 The Coombe, Dublin, who died in the hospital shortly after he was admitted on Tuesday last.

On last Monday the child was playing with some children, one of whom was endeavouring to lasso the others with a rope. The rope was thrown towards Rafferty, who fell and struck his head on the ground. In the opinion of Dr. Pollit, the house surgeon of the Adelaide Hospital, the boy died from shock, following fracture of his skull.

The inquest was adjourned pending instructions from the Attorney-General.

BERNARD SHAW AS A MAN.

"Æ'S" STORY OF A MEETING.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY DEBATE.

BEFORE the College Historical Society finally "approved of Mr. George Bernard Shaw" by 28 votes to 20 last night, there were a number of interesting speeches.

Mr. George Russell ("A.E."), who took the chair, and who spoke after the motion had been decided, said that he was rather in the position of a judge who was a personal friend of the prisoner, and who, moreover, knew that he was not guilty of the charges brought against him. All the other speakers, he said, had spoken of Shaw as a dramatist or as a philosopher, so he would speak of him as a man.

Shaw's mind, he said, always glowed with its own white heat, and he gave himself lavishly to the world. In conversation he was as brilliant to people whom he did not know as to those whom he knew to be almost as brilliant as himself. "I had an amusing example of this once," said Mr. Russell, "for I had the unique experience of speaking to him for two hours without knowing who he was."

He went on to relate that he had been visiting the National Gallery some fifteen years ago, when he noticed an elderly gentleman (the only other occupant of the room he was in) peering about at the pictures. Falling into conversation with him, he learnt that he was looking for an Italian painting which, he said, had hung there when he was a boy. "I decided that he must be a retired Indian Civil Servant," said Mr. Russell, "and determined to be as nice to him as possible. But before long I amended my first opinion, for his conversation was so unusual. I remember one of the things we discussed was Whistler's libel action against Ruskin, and Shaw said: 'If Whistler had told the jury that he was a worker like themselves, who earned his living by painting, they would have given him £1,000 damages, instead of the farthing he got for damage to his artistic soul.'

"Shaw afterwards wrote an account of our meeting," said Mr. Russell, "in which he compared it to the meeting between Stanley and Livingstone. But I caught him out in one fib: in spite of the fact that he said he recognised me from the first, I happen to know that he went round afterwards asking who I was."

KIND AND GENEROUS.

Shaw, he said, was really the kindest, most sensitive, and most generous of men. As a child he had been shy and modest, and it was by a sort of revolution that he had created himself an opposite character, to conceal from the world his own sensitive nature. He had a passion for truth, but once, to Sidney Webb, he had described its expression as "an agony and bloody sweat."

Shaw had a completely detached and disinterested mind—to some extent an Irish characteristic. It was this quality above all others that made him a world figure; he straddled across the planet. He was the first man in the world to have done so in his own lifetime, this being due, no doubt, to the way in which the world was now linked together by swift transport and communications.

KILLED THE STAGE IRISHMAN.

Dr. Walter Starkie, who proposed the motion, said that Shaw must be appreciated both from an Irish and from a world point of view. As regards Ireland, he had created reality about this country in the minds of Englishmen. He had killed the stage Irishman, the dreadful figure of the nineteenth century, unreal, tender-hearted, irresponsible, almost drivelling, created out of the superiority complex of the English, and our own inferiority complex.

Shaw had also killed the absurd plays and art of the nineteenth century, and had done much to destroy its hypocritical romanticism. He had been criticised as destructive, but it was necessary to destroy before one could create, and Shaw's value was that he prepared society for new things. "The modern girl," said Dr. Starkie, "is partly the creation of Shaw, and a very good creation too, if we compare her with the simpering heroines of the previous century. Shaw raised woman on to a pedestal.

"I disagree with much of Shaw's philosophy completely," continued Dr. Starkie, "and that is one of the reasons why I approve of him. He has a habit of irritating one, but the irritation bring you out of yourself and makes you think."

Shaw, he said, suffered a temporary eclipse some years ago, but was now coming into his own again. "We had evidences of his eclipse just after the war," he said, "when his plays were put on at the Abbey Theatre and were found to be not popular." But Shaw had come into his own again because there was again the need for an iconoclast, somebody who would stand out against the group movement which was tending to stifle all individuality.

Mr. R. P. McDermott said that Shaw was an irresponsible propagandist, using the theatre as his medium, and had deceived other nations in a way in which he never would have deceived Ireland.

Mr. M. Farrell said that Shaw was not really a liberator of thought. He wished to impose on humanity the most dreary form of collective tyranny that it had ever known.

The Auditor (Mr. De Vere White) said that if Shaw was sincere he would practice Socialism as well as preach it, and he would certainly not admire such an anti-Socialist as Mussolini.

A number of other speakers also took part in the discussion.

MR. F. B. BARTON'S ESTATE.

POOR BIDDING AT SALE.

When the major portion of the estate of Mr. F. B. Barton, of Straffan, County Kildare, was put up for auction at the offices of Messrs. Ganly and Son in Dublin yesterday morning there was a poor response in the bidding, and, apart from the sale of two comparatively small lots, the estate remained unsold. Nothing like the reserve prices, which had been placed on the several lots, was reached. One lot, which lies near Straffan village, and measures 21 acres, was sold for £400, and another lot, slightly larger, was sold for £405. It is proposed to accept offers by private treaty.

Over 850 acres were offered for sale. Mr. Barton, a short time ago, announced that, because of the heavy charges in connection with the management and conduct of the estate, which, in all, measures over 1,000 acres, he had decided to dispose of the part which was offered for sale yesterday morning. He states that the economic war which is being carried on between the Free State and Great Britain, and which has seriously damaged the cattle trade, has made it impossible for him to carry on. Formerly he employed over forty hands, for whom he no longer can find any work, and he has found it impossible to retain them on the land. Mr. Barton's estate has been in the possession of the family for over a century, and is one of the loveliest in County Kildare or the surrounding counties. The beautiful house, which has so many interesting associations with other days in Ireland, is still to remain in Mr. Barton's possession, and he proposes to live in Ireland, but in a less expensive way, on the portion of the estate which he intends to retain.

IRISH FREE STATE BUTTER AND EGGS.

The following is issued by arrangement with His Majesty's Commissioners of Customs and Excise by the Liverpool Provision Trade Association, Ltd.

These prices will form the basis of assessment duty on butter and eggs imported on consignment from the Irish Free State into the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Fishguard, Holyhead, Preston, Douglas (I.O.M.), Belfast, Londonderry, Strabane, Tynan, Glasgow, as from the 8th March:—

BUTTER—Creamery nominal, factory nominal; variable, fair average.

EGGS—Extra selected 17lb. per long hundred (120), fresh, 9s.; extra selected ditto 8s. 9d., selected ditto 8s. 6d., medium ditto 8s. 3d., pullets ditto 7s. 6d., trade ditto 7s. 6d.; duck ditto 10s., landed terms, duty paid.

THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

A PICTURE OF KING WILLIAM.

MEMBER'S QUESTION TO PRIME MINISTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

MOVING the second reading of the Exchequer and Financial Provisions Bill in the Northern House of Commons to-day, Mr. Pollock, the Minister of Finance, said that the bill provided for the transfer from the Reserve Fund to the Exchequer of £350,000 before the close of the present financial year and the guaranteeing of loans to farmers through joint stock banks at 3½ per cent. interest. It was proposed to relax the conditions somewhat concerning borrowing from the Government Loans Fund, so as to admit of money being lent in a case where the temporary accommodation had been incurred within six months before the application of the loan.

The second reading was passed.

On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Nixon requested the Prime Minister to explain his action in having had hung in the House a picture supposed to be a painting of King William the Third, but which had on top of King William, in an exalted and superior position, a picture of His Holiness the Pope. That was playing double on the part of the Prime Minister, and if he wanted a picture of that kind he should have it in his own house. The Prime Minister could easily get a proper picture of King William the Third fording, or about to ford, the Boyne, but never in Northern Ireland did anybody see or hear of anything approaching the picture in that House.

The Prime Minister, intervening, said that he thought that there was a misconception about the picture. When a presentation was made to the House it passed over to the control of the Speaker, and he believed that the Speaker would consider any objection.

Mr. Moles, Deputy Speaker, explained that Mr. Nixon was attacking the wrong person.

Mr. Nixon pointed out that, although the Prime Minister had said that this was a Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people, he accepted on behalf of that House a picture where His Holiness the Pope was seen in an exalted position over King William.

MEMBER'S OFFER.

When the Deputy Speaker pointed out that a member could not speak on the same subject twice, Mr. Nixon remarked that the previous discussion was in connection with King William, but the present discussion was about His Holiness the Pope.

Mr. Henderson (Independent Unionist), who is a master painter, said that, if it would assist the Prime Minister, he would be prepared to paint a proper picture of King William and present it to the House free of charge. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beattie (Labour) said that he did not intend to move a motion for the removal of the picture presented to the House. Perhaps, he was wrong in saying that it was presented, because he thought he saw something about a price paid for the picture. He did not know if it was paid for out of the revenue of Northern Ireland, but he believed it was purchased for the decoration of Stormont Castle, the Prime Minister's official residence. He thought the Prime Minister should supply the key to the picture.

Mr. Moles (Deputy Speaker) ruled that, as the matter had already been discussed in this session, it could not be again discussed on the adjournment.

The House then adjourned.

RATHDOWN BOARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Rathdown Board of Public Assistance, at their meeting held in Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin, yesterday, refused to admit a deputation from the Dean's Grange branch of the Irish Unemployed Workers' Movement when a letter from that body was read requesting that the deputation be heard.

Councillor Clare said he would oppose a deputation being heard there from any organisation tainted with Communism, and added that the men employed at Dean's Grange sewerage works were not employed through the Workers' Movement, but were taken from a list of names of men on the Home Assistance Officers' books.

FIRE FRAUD CHARGES.

WOMAN WITNESS'S ADMISSIONS.

THE MAGISTRATE'S WARNING.

CAPSONI, the Italian—the man who is alleged to have started four fires, and is now, the prosecution have stated, being used as "an instrument of justice"—continued his evidence yesterday in the fire fraud charges at Bow street Police Court, London.

Twelve men and one woman are charged, and their bail totals £99,500.

The defendants are:—Leopold Louis Harris, William Herivel, Harry Gould, Louis Jarvis, Felix Bergolz, Mrs. Dagmar Rebecca Bergolz, Henry Christopher Priest, Bernard Bowman Hill, Leonard Riley, Bernard Marks, Ernest Wolfe, Judah Leon Dywein and Victor Ewart Cope.

Victor Ewart Cope had been added to the list of defendants after the case against the other twelve had been opened on Monday.

The allegations of the prosecution, as outlined by Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., leading counsel, are that for a number of years there has existed "a vast conspiracy"; that there was a central organisation, with Leopold Harris at its head; that businesses were started in various parts of the country, buildings filled with "junk" and set on fire, large sums being obtained and "the spoils divided."

A sum running into six figures is involved, according to the prosecution.

Capsoni re-entered the witness box and completed his examination.

In the course of his evidence, Capsoni said that Jarvis promised to show him a system of setting fire to places. He was to fix a candle, which would burn and set fire to a celluloid buckle, and that, in turn, would set fire to inflammable material placed about it. He used that system.

Mrs. Bergolz took part in fabricating invoices with him and his wife.

A FEMALE WITNESS.

Mrs. Capsoni said that she started a business in Manchester, but the business was not profitable, and there were discussions as to what should happen to it. "We made arrangements for a fire, and Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Capsoni and myself experimented with two inflammable trays and a taper."

Mr. Samuel—Was anything done to the books or the invoices of the business?—We made false invoices at Mr. Jarvis's house in Deerhurst road. In 1928 she engaged in another business with Capsoni in Leeds. Arrangements were made for the premises to be set on fire. After the fire she signed a form appointing Harris's firm assessors. Eventually an insurance company paid £3,350 into her banking account, and £1,500 of this was later transferred to Harris's account.

In July, 1929, premises in Manchester were set on fire. She went to Manchester that day, and bought papers and trays from a chemist and gave them to her husband, who was with her.

Mrs. Capsoni then carried the story on to where she and her husband returned to London and took the Franco-Italian Silk Company. She lighted the taper in the premises.

The magistrate told Mrs. Capsoni that she had no need to answer such questions unless she wished to do so.

Mrs. Capsoni replied that she desired to answer the questions.

The hearing was adjourned until March 21st.

NO INDUSTRIES.

CLONMEL AND A BEET FACTORY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CLONMEL, Wednesday.

Clonmel Corporation to-day approved a proposal that the Mayor should summon a public meeting in the Town Hall to obtain the views of the townspeople on the feasibility of securing a beet, milling, or other factory in Clonmel.

Alderman T. Condon said that there was no industry of any kind in Clonmel at present, and one was badly needed. He believed that the people of Clonmel would rise to the occasion and provide the necessary capital for a beet factory.

Isn't it amazing?

that people prefer to do this

when they might be doing this

It's not too late

to ensure a sunny Easter on Orford, sailing April 13 to Mediterranean, Athens and the Dalmatian Coast

Three cruises in May by Orford and Orontes to Dalmatia, Italy, Corsica, and the Balearic Islands.

ORIENT LINE

Managers: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3. or Local Agents

HEALTHY SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

AUCTIONEERS AND THE FREE STATE.

THE annual dinner of the Irish Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Association was held last night in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin.

Mr. A. MacArthur, President of the Association, proposed "Prosperity to Ireland."

Mr. James Geoghegan, T.D., responding, said that, however they might differ on many topics and themes, they were all united in wishing prosperity to Ireland. He felt that in 1933 that was not an empty wish. The best way to lay the foundation of prosperity was to ensure for everyone in this country the necessities, if not the comforts, of life. He was proud of being associated with those who saw that, whoever else suffered, Irishmen should not suffer, and that, though they might not have great prosperity, they should have the necessities of life. The most cheering information that he had got he had received from auctioneers and valuers, who had informed him that people who did not belong to this country were very anxious to buy property here. That was a very healthy sign.

Mr. A. E. Wood, K.C., proposing "The Irish Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Association," said that he had great respect for the Association, which represented a body that was fulfilling a very great function, having regard to the economic system under which we exist. There was one thing we should take credit for, and that was that, from the economic standpoint, we were the most prosperous country in the civilised world. With regard to the future of the country, they were in this position—that they had in the past ten years men who were anxious for the welfare of the country, and when that was so with men in a leading position, they should get a fair chance.

The President, responding, said that the bill which the Association had before the Dail was for better service and security, and was meant to give the people greater confidence.

Mr. W. Smith proposed "Our Guests," and Mr. M. Binchy, K.C., and other speakers responded.

Enjoyable musical items were rendered during the evening.

MADE IN THE IRISH FREE STATE

From a World Traveller & Lecturer to Carreras Ltd.

"When speaking in public for an hour-and-a-half or two hours at a stretch, as I frequently do, it is most necessary for me to keep my throat in good order. I find that a cigarette, just before a lecture, is very soothing to the nerves, and, I have tried nearly every brand in order to discover one which would satisfy and soothe, without irritating my throat and causing that annoying little cough which is so fatal to effective speaking. The only brand that I have discovered which completely fills the bill is Craven 'A'. *I can smoke as many of these as I like—and when I like—without any ill effects.* Another point in their favour is that in whichever part of the World I buy them, I find them always in the same perfect condition . . ."

(Original letter can be verified.)

★ I can smoke as many Craven 'A' as I like — and when I like — without any ill effects..

CRAVEN "A"

CORK-TIPPED 100% VIRGINIA

SEALED-FRESH in Weather-proof 'Cellophane' 20 for 1/- SOLD - FRESH wherever & whenever you buy

Made specially to prevent sore throats

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
A LOVE STORY OF MUSIC,
WALTZES
FROM
VIENNA.
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS.
"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL SPECTACLE EVER SEEN ON THE STAGE."
DIRECT FROM THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE, LONDON, IN ITS ENTIRETY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
SECOND WEEK: WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Prices for this Engagement: Dress Circle, 6/6; Parterre, 4/-. NOW BOOKING.
SEATS ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9
"BEAUTES DE PARIS."
Cast Includes
JACK GALLAGHER,
JULIE NASH, IRIS EDMONDS,
FERRATA AND SONIA,
THE 10 PARISIAN CAN-CAN GIRLS.
Box Office 11-4.30. 'Phone 25292.

ABBEY THEATRE.
MONDAY, 13th MARCH, and Following Nights, at 8. Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
ABBEY THEATRE COMPANY PRESENTS
First Production of
"MEN CROWD ME ROUND."
A Play in Three Acts, by FRANCIS STUART.
Booking at Theatre, 10.30 to 6.

GATE THEATRE. 'Phone: 44045.
NIGHTLY, AT 8.
"HEARTBREAK HOUSE,"
By G. BERNARD SHAW.

THE SACKVILLE.
DOLORES DEL RIO in
"THE DOVE,"
With LEO CARILLO and RALPH INCE.

METROPOLE.
CONTINUOUS ..... 2.0 to 11.0 P.M.
ALEXANDER CARR,
IN
"DIVINE LOVE,"
With
BETTY JANE GRAHAM and DICKIE MOORE.
DAILY at 2.50, 5.0, 7.30 and 10.0 p.m.
Also TIM McCOY in "THE WESTERN CODE."

GRAFTON Continuous from 2 'til 11
Now on its 2nd Week.
Departing at 2.40, 4.50, 7.5, 9.20.
"THE ROME EXPRESS."
ONE OF THE BEST FEATURE PICTURES EVER MADE ANYWHERE.

GRAND CENTRAL
WALTER RUSTON, in
"JUSTICE FOR SALE,"
Also: "JUNGLE MYSTERY," Ep. 10.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE.
HERMIONE LECTURES,
JAMES G. MANN, M.A.
HERALDRY.
TO-DAY—4 p.m.
Lantern Illustrations. Admission 1/-.

A DESCRIPTIVE CHORAL SERVICE,
Entitled
LIFE'S JOURNEY,
Will (D.V.) be Rendered by a
UNITED YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR,
TOWN HALL, DUN LAOGHAIRE,
This Evening, at 8.15 p.m.
Admission Free. All Welcome.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

LUSK GOVERNMENT FARM.

The Commissioners of Public Works invite tenders for the grazing for the period ending 20th November, 1933, of each of the following divisions of these lands, viz.:—

Quarry Field, containing 19 acres or thereabouts, Statute measure; No. 3 Field, containing 20½ acres or thereabouts, Statute measure; Cottage Field, containing 19½ acres or thereabouts, Statute measure; Kiernan's Paddock, containing 1 acre or thereabouts, Statute measure; Riding Ring, containing 1¼ acres or thereabouts, Statute measure.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Lusk Lands," will be received up to, but not later than, 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 16th March, 1933, by the Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

3/J 296 W.H.Co.

GRAZING TO LET.

The Commissioners of Public Works invite tenders for the grazing of the lands containing 180 acres, approximately, Statute measure, at Ballincollig, former Military Barracks, for the season ending 30th November, 1933.

Twenty acres of the lands are reserved for sporting purposes from 1st October, 1933, to 31st January, 1934.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Grazing, Ballincollig," addressed to the Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin, will be received up to, but not later than, 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, 15th March, 1933.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

3/J 292 W.H.Co.

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN
(IRISH LAND COMMISSION).
NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Works B. 113," will be received up to, but not later than, noon on the 25th March, 1933, for the construction of a dwellinghouse on the lands of Killeshin, Leix, situate about 3 miles west of the town of Carlow, in accordance with Plans and Specifications to be seen at this Office, or on the lands at the hour of 1 p.m. on the 16th March, 1933, when an Inspector will attend there to point out site. Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application to this office on deposit of £1, which will be refunded on their return. The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.—M. DEEGAN, Secretary, COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN (Irish Land Commission), SRAID UACHTARACH MHUIRBHTHEANN (Upper Merrion street), BAILE ATHA CLIATH (Dublin).

4/J322. W.H.Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I, JOHN O'NEILL, intend applying for LICENCE TO CARRY ON BOOKMAKING BUSINESS AT BURTON STREET, KILRUSH, CLARE.

CONTRACTS.

IRISH SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' LAND TRUST.

The above Trust invite
TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF SIX HOUSES, at Ennis, Co. Clare.

Contractors desiring to tender may, on and after the 8th day of March, 1933, obtain bill of quantities and Form of Tender from the undersigned, at 51 Upper Mount street, Dublin, upon depositing the sum of £3 3/- (cheque payable to the Accountant of the Trust), which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender not subsequently withdrawn. Full particulars may be obtained at the above address.

Plans, specification and copy of conditions of contract may be inspected during Office hours.

Sealed tenders, on the form supplied, should be sent in an envelope endorsed "Tender," together with bill of quantities (under separate cover), fully priced out and extended, and they must be delivered NOT LATER than noon on TUESDAY, the 28th day of MARCH, 1933.

Each person tendering must be prepared to give satisfactory references and sureties if required.

Contractors will be required, when engaging workmen to give preference in all cases to those who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the Great War.

The Trust does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. J. BROWN, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Architect, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust.

7th March, 1933.

BELFAST READERS.

The Irish Times is due to arrive in Belfast at 9.10 a.m. If it is not delivered within a reasonable time, please communicate with our Branch Office, 13 (Lower) Donegall Street.

'Phone—Belfast, 1787.

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Telephone No. 23052.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
DAVE WILLIS,
The New Star Scottish Comedian.
LEE LEE LEE & LEE,
Gentlemen of Class in Nonsensical Nonsense.
CARDINI.
Tom Price and Ailsa Murray.
Caldwell Sisters. Winetos and Charlie.
FREDERIQUE. WILSON HALLET.

PAVILION DUN LAOGHAIRE. 3.30 to 10.30.
A TRULY GREAT PROGRAMME!
ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
In His Most Brilliant Performance, with
HEATHER THATCHER, C. AUBREY SMITH, NORA GREGOR & EDWARD E. V. HORTON, in
"— BUT THE FLESH IS WEAK"
(NOT TO BE MISSED!)
At 4.10, 6.40 and 9.10. Screen Snapshots.
"THE COLE MURDER MYSTERY." EVE. and, THESE 3 DAYS ONLY:
LAUREL and HARDY, in "HELPMATES."

CAPITOL.
DAILY 2.30 TO 11 O'CLOCK, CONTINUOUS
BRILLIANT COMEDY STARS IN SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
LILIAN HARVEY, JACK HULBERT,
SONNIE HALE. CICELY COURTNEIDGE.
IN
"HAPPY EVER AFTER."
A Delicious Blend of Fantasy and Reality.
SHOWING at 4 o'c, 6.45 and 9.30.
ON THE STAGE:
THE CAPITOLIANS.
MARGIE CLIFTON and PARTNER.
ROBERT ALGAR. CLAUDE LESTER.
16 CAPITOL PARAMOUNT GIRLS.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY
GREAT
BULL SHOW AND SALE
AT
BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MARCH 9.
10.0 a.m.—AUCTION SALE YEARLING SHORT-HORNS.
10.0 a.m.—AUCTION SALE ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
AUCTIONEERS—GAVIN LOW, LTD., 50 Prussia street, Dublin.
ADMISSION BY CATALOGUE, 2/6.
EDWARD BOHANE, Director.
Ballsbridge, Dublin.

SATURDAY SUPPER DANCES
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 TILL 12.
CLERYS BALLROOM.
COVER CHARGE (Tax 1/- extra). 3/6 EVENING DRESS.
THE RHYTHMANIACS
PLAY AT ALL THE SUPPER DANCES.
BOOK YOUR TABLE NOW!
CLERYS RESTAURANT 'Phone 44886

BELFAST ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements for next day's issue are received at our Branch Office, 13 (Lower) Donegall Street, up to 5.0 p.m. Telephone—Belfast, 1787.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A belt of high pressure stretches from France to Russia, and a depression near Iceland is moving North-East. Weather will be unsettled in the West and North, but conditions are likely to be mainly fair in the South-East.

Ireland, all Districts.—Fresh or strong southerly wind, gale locally on coast; cloudy or dull; rain or drizzle at times; mild.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Strong southerly wind, gale locally; cloudy; rain or drizzle at times; sea rather rough or rough.

Dixon and Hempenstall. Barometers and Thermometers. 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

THE SUN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Rises	6.56	6.54
Sets	6.17	6.19
Lighting-up Time	7.17	7.19

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Morning	9.42	10.23
Evening	10. 7	10.45

AT OTHER PORTS.

	Morning.	Evening.
Belfast	9.12	9.37
Cork	3.32	3.57
Dundalk	9.27	9.52
Galway	3.16	3.41
Londonderry	6.35	7. 0
Sligo	3.57	4.22
Waterford	4.41	5. 7

The Irish Times.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1933.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Drogheda Corporation is considering a town-planning scheme embracing the erection of four hundred houses on the sites of existing dilapidated dwellings.—(Page 5.)

The Dail discussed yesterday the Road Transport and Railways Bills. On the adjournment of the House Mr. Norton, Labour leader, raised a question in regard to the wages paid to workers on minor relief schemes. Lively exchanges took place, and a Labour deputy was ordered out of the House.—(Page 8.)

Armed and masked men attempted to set fire to a petrol pump at Killeen, seven miles from Dundalk, early yesterday morning.—(Page 7.)

An informal conference between representatives of the railway companies and the railway unions, which took place in Belfast yesterday, concerning the railway strike, will be resumed to-day.—(Page 7.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons last night rejected Mr. Maxton's motion denouncing capitalism. The House afterwards passed a motion proposed by Mr. S. S. Hammersley (Conservative), which expressed approval of the Government's declared intention to raise wholesale prices, and urged the Government to give immediate effect to a definite and whole-hearted policy of raising sterling prices.—(Page 6.)

ABROAD.

Kupeikou Pass has fallen to the Japanese, and with the loss of the last important strategic position in Jehol the end of the first stage of the operations has been reached, according to the Japanese Minister of War.—(Page 7.)

One of the additional powers which the United States President will ask to-day from Congress is authorisation to search for hoarded gold. The embargo on gold exports and the present controlled inflation are to continue.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING.

At Cheltenham yesterday Ego won the National Hunt Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

London Stock Markets were strong, nearly every department sharing in the advance. "Kaffirs" rose sharply.—(Page 3.)

Loan and discount rates were easier. Silver rose and gold was lower.—(Page 3.)

Dublin Market was steady. Bank Stock was weaker and Guinness unchanged.—(Page 3.)

SAVOY.
WEEK-DAYS .... CONTINUOUS ... 2 to 11.
LAST DAY!
RICARDO CORTEZ, in
"IS MY FACE RED?"
SHOWING at 2.0, 4.40, 7.20, 10.0.
Also OWEN NARES, in
"THE IMPASSIVE FOOTMAN."
SHOWING at 3.35, 6.15, 8.55.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)
JOAN BLONDELL and GEORGE BRENT, in
"MISS PINKERTON."
Also JOE E. BROWN, in
"THE TENDERFOOT."
Philip Dore, M.A., F.R.C.O., AT THE SAVOY ORGAN.
DUBLIN'S BRIGHT SPOT.
THE SAVOY RESTAURANT.
OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.

Tariffs and Agriculture.

In 1931 the British farmers, whose fortunes had declined steadily since the Great War, cried for help to their Government, and received in answer an Agricultural Marketing Act. This measure encouraged and assisted them to formulate marketing schemes, which would reorganise conditions in the various branches of agricuture, and would ensure better prices to the farmers. In practice the Act was useless; for any attempt to raise prices was defeated by the vast quantities of foodstuffs which were dumped in Britain during 1931 and the following year. The farmers' fortunes went from bad to worse. Day by day once valuable farms were abandoned; tilled lands were given over to grazing; pastures were permitted to decline into waste ground. Then some improvement was effected by the Import Duties Act, which placed tariffs on numerous classes of foodstuffs, and by the special duties on Free State goods, which brought as much profit to the English farmer as they brought loss to his Free State competitor. Even these measures, however, although they have contrived to check the rot, have given no real hope of prosperity to British agriculture; and the industry remains in a thoroughly bad way. The dumping menace has been stopped, but prices have shown no sign of improvement; for the English farmer is in no condition to compete even with imports from the Dominions. Now, in answer to his repeated complaints, a new bill has been drafted with which he is hardly likely to find fault.

The new Agricultural Marketing Bill is many-headed, but its broad characteristics are simple. It is based upon the marketing schemes propounded in the 1931 Act, with this important difference—that it involves the principle of the import duties. The Board of Trade may make an Order to regulate the import of an agricultural product if a marketing scheme dealing with that particular product is already in force or in course of preparation. It can make an Order also, if it is satisfied that, without the restriction of imports, such a scheme cannot be brought into operation. In other words, the Board of Trade is not prepared to restrict imports merely "for the fun of the thing." It throws the burden of their own salvation on the farmers. If they are prepared to work systematically they will obtain the benefit of tariffs. The reward of their energy will be very valuable; for the British farmers will be protected against low prices not only by tariffs on foreign agricultural produce, but by the quota system that operates in the case of Dominion goods. In brief, a real and valuable premium is being placed on hard work. Of late years the farmer has found little inducement to do anything but lie down and die. Now, for his own sake, he must repair his battered industry, and he must set about the task, not in the old haphazard fashion, but according to a strictly scientific plan.

Essentially, the bill is designed to raise agricultural prices; and it will accomplish this object not only by a restriction of supplies from overseas, but by a restriction of supplies from the United Kingdom itself. Every department of agriculture will have its own marketing board, whose function will be to confine the domestic supply within the limits that will ensure reasonable prices. Precisely how these boards will work is a matter of detail, which need not concern us; more important is the effect which this bill may exert upon the fortunes of the Free State. Nothing, of course, can make any difference to her farmers while the special duties remain in operation—except an increase in those duties. The real influence of the bill will be felt when the economic war comes, as it must come sooner or later, to an end. The sufferings of the Free State farmer at no time have equalled those of the British farmer; his organisation—admittedly, an organisation for export—has been more thoroughly developed, and he has obtained a footing in the English market at the expense even of the English farmer. His hold has been loosened by the economic war, but it is not yet lost. Infallibly it will be lost if the British producer obtains time and encouragement to capture the domestic market for himself; and he scarcely can fail to capture it with the assistance of the new bill. Every week's delay strengthens the British farmer's defences.

The Free State Railways.

Mr. Sean Lemass's speech in *Dáil Eireann* yesterday on the new transport measures for the Free State does not seem to have pleased anybody. It certainly will disappoint all railway shareholders, for whose interests Mr. Lemass showed scant concern; and Mr. Norton, leader of the Labour Party, made an open attack on the Minister for his alleged lack of courage in his treatment of the situation. Mr. Lemass made as good a case as could be expected for a series of proposals in which his heart does not lie. For many years he has been an advocate of nationalisation, and it is evident from his speech that he still hankers after this expedient. The present legislation, he explained, was designed not merely to save the railways from extinction, but to provide the Free State with an efficient and profitable system of transport. His Government took the view that now, and for a long time to come, the railways must play a very large part in the country's transport organisation; but they no longer were essential. The people could manage to live without them—a fact that had been proved by the actual stoppage on the Great Northern lines; and transport conditions had changed so much within the last ten years that a strike which then would have constituted a national emergency now was merely an inconvenience. We agree with the Minister that railways by themselves no longer can satisfy all the transport needs of a modern country; but it is absurd to say that they are not essential. One day, perhaps, a long-distance omnibus will be as quick and as comfortable as a train; but, in the meanwhile, we have little doubt which, personally, Mr. Lemass would prefer. Manifestly, he has not much love for the Great Southern Railways Company, as represented by its directors. The whole tone of his speech implied criticism of the Company's management, and his suggestion that money in the past was paid in dividends when it ought to have been devoted to the proper maintenance of branch lines is entirely unjustified. He declares that his new bills are in the best interests of the shareholders, while in the next breath he suggests that the Debenture holders deserve no consideration. We fear that Mr. Lemass has a completely false idea of the function of capital in industry. He is trying to please Labour, while, at the same time, preserving the simulacrum of equity towards the owners of the railways. Mr. Norton's attack proves that he has failed in one part of his purpose; his own speech proves that he has failed in the other.

A Vanishing Art.

Lady Inglefield protests, in *The Times*, against "the shocking handwriting of the present day." She failed to decipher a single signature in a post-bag of letters which she received from secretaries of various societies. On the other hand, we may assume that the letters themselves were type-written, and therefore eminently legible. Illegible signatures sometimes are a sad nuisance, though generally we have grounds for a guess at them; but, in any case, they must be accepted as the price of progress. The epileptic scrawl which people attach nowadays to their type-written letters is the last survival of a vanishing art—just as the pineal gland is the last trace of our third eye. Once village schoolmasters gloried in calligraphy and endowed their most backward pupil with a "fair, round hand." Naturally, that accomplishment has become obsolete in a time when shorthand and type-writers are prime essentials of a business training, and even the farmer's accounts—if he keeps any accounts in these dismal days—are rattled from the keys. There is no doubt that, in all material respects, the type-writer made a beneficent revolution, and newspapers must be its warmest friends: for it has been a vast boon to them. It has exorcised a horrid spectre—the hastily written "copy" of men in whom bad handwriting usually accompanied good brains. A former editor in Dublin wrote a "hand" which only one member of a whole staff of printers could interpret; and even that expert once put "the fleshpots of Egypt" into type as "the flagposts in the Park." Of course, under the new efficiency, old amenities are being lost—but these, perhaps, become increasingly negligible. Handwriting had character, and hand-written letters between friends had the intimacy of personal contact. We suppose that the "bright, young things" of to-day dictate even their love-letters to stenographers. Then there was the resurrected charm of bundles of old letters in clear, pointed writing, crossed on the last page. Who could be sentimental over a wad of type-written letters? Finally, the age of handwriting was the age of manners, when a man signed himself "Your most obliged and most obedient servant." The type-writer says, "Yours fillly:"

Censorship of Films.

There is a fundamental difference, both in methods and in results, between the Free State's and Britain's system of film censorship. The Free State's Censorship Office is a department of government, constituted by an Act of Parliament, and subject finally to the Minister for Justice. The British Board of Film Censors is a purely "trade" organisation, constituted by the film renters, and possessed of no legislative means to enforce its decisions. As we might expect, the Free State Censor is the less lenient critic. If he is sometimes over-exacting, there can be no question that the British Board allows many films to pass which ought not to be permitted for public exhibition. There is one curious feature of the British system, which has no counterpart on this side of the channel. The Board may license a film for "universal" or for "adult" exhibition; a film with a "U" certificate can be shown before any audience, but, technically, a film with an "A" certificate cannot be shown before an audience that includes children. Unfortunately, the drawback is that many managers pay no attention to the distinction, and, unless they are restrained by town or county council by-laws, show the "A" films indiscriminately. Strong pressure is being exerted in England for a tightening of the censorship system, and the Home Office now is taking an interest. It has issued recommendations to the cinema licensing authorities, asking them to pay closer heed to the "A" and "U" distinction, and, in particular, to discourage the attendance of children at horrifying films. We doubt, however, if mere advice will do any good. England probably will be forced to adopt the Free State system before very long.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

CARDIFF LANDING PLACE FOR ANIMALS.

The Free State Department of Agriculture, Dublin, are officially informed by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, that the recently declared Infected Area in connection with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Llantrisant, Glamorgan, has been contracted by an Order made by the Ministry. An effect of this Order, which comes into operation on 11th instant, is to place Cardiff outside the Infected Area; and, consequently, the necessity for restricting shipments of animals from this country to animals for slaughter at the Cardiff landing place will have ceased on and from the 11th instant.

The City and County Borough of Birmingham, which include the Birmingham Pig Market, will be released from foot-and-mouth disease restrictions on and from to-day.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The King is now resuming his engagements, and yesterday received the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, at Buckingham Palace.

The King telegraphed to the Emperor of Japan a message of sympathy with the victims of the recent earthquakes and tidal wave. A telegram conveying the Emperor's grateful thanks has just been received by His Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, as Patron of the British Legion, will preside at the dinner which will be given at the Savoy Hotel to-morrow to celebrate General Sir Ian Hamilton's eightieth birthday.

The Princess Royal has arrived at Buckingham Palace from Harewood House, and will spend a few days with the King and Queen.

The British Minister at Vienna represented the King at the funeral of the Duchess of Cumberland, which took place at Gmunden.

Prince Gustav Adolf and Princess Sibylla of Sweden, whose marriage took place at Coburg last October, were involved in a motor accident yesterday, when their car skidded on an ice-bound road in Northern Sweden. Fortunately, they escaped injury.

King Carol of Rumania is suffering from an attack of influenza, and has been obliged to cancel his immediate appointments.

The Italian Ambassador, who has been making a short stay in Rome, has returned to the Italian Embassy in London.

The Earl and Countess of Pembroke are still in Australia, but are expected to return to England about the middle of April. The Earl and Countess of Jersey, who have been for a cruise to the West Indies, will return to Southampton on Saturday. The Earl of Ancaster has arrived in London for a short stay. Lord Deramore has returned from the Continent, and has left London for Heslington Hall, York.

Lord Riddell has been elected a Warden of the Company of Newspaper Makers in succession to the late Sir Robert Donald. The Council of the Newspaper Press Fund has elected Mr. George Beer as Chairman for this year, and Mrs. Carruthers as Vice-Chairman.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Andrew Horsbrugh-Porter, 12th Royal Lancers, and Miss Mary Browne-Clayton will take place on April 21st at Holy Trinity, Sloane street, at 2.15.

The marriage arranged between Major S. G. B. Marsh, M.C., and Miss Ina Marsden will take place in London on Monday, April 24th.

The marriage arranged between Thomas Kenneth Weir, B.Comm., LL.B., son of Mr. J. H. Weir and Mrs. Weir, of Parc-na-Silla, Shankill, Co. Dublin, and Violet Hilda, second daughter of the Very Reverend Provost ffrench and Mrs. ffrench, The Rectory, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, will take place in St. John's Church, Ballinasloe, on Wednesday, April 19th.

The engagement is announced, and a marriage will shortly take place, between William Stratford Eyre Worthington-Eyre, M.A., B.A.I. (T.C.D.), Eyreville, Kiltormer, Co. Galway, and Mary Victoria Atkin, Ratobarry, Lewes, Sussex, only daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Worthington Atkin and Mrs. Atkin, formerly of County Cork.

Switzers are offering exceptional value in Girls' Wool Frocks in a variety of attractive colours and designs at 18s. 11d. each. Sizes 36 to 42. (Juveniles' Dept.)

Advanced Spring Fashions, embodying new ideas with usefulness and practicability. Made in our own workrooms. Soft Tailor-mades, Spring Coats and Afternoon Gowns.—W. Holmes and Co., George's street, Dublin.

Old Gold and Second-hand Jewellery. Highest prices given. Chancellor, 7 Grafton st.

PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Among are arrivals were:—Dr. and Mrs. Agar Watson, J. R. Black, Miss G. Mathieson, W. D. Warren, Mrs. A. J. Collins, H. K. Keogh, Mrs. Desmond Bartley, M. Barrington, Mrs. F. O'Duffy, H. Clifton, M. P. Kennedy, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. W. McNaughton, Samuel Green, Sir John Keane, Mr. O'Brien, Dr. Sheahan, D. Price, Dr. and Mrs. Rice, J. McGuire, Miss K. McGuire, Mrs. E. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Helen Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. W. Bennett, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Miss Blandford, A. M. Pentheny, M. J. Harman, Captain H. Guston, L. H. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Peat, Miss O'Duffy, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Healy, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Boulon, Mrs. Van Homrigh, Mrs. W. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bodle, H. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. D. Denvir, H. M. Jellard, H. M. Spain, R. M. McBirney, Miss A. McBirney, B. Bond.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Among the arrivals were:—Mr. J. King, Mr. R. Pomeroy, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. T. Armitage, Mr. J. E. Clay, Mr. F. Holmes, Mr. T. Lawler, Mr. R. Ridgeway, Mr. T. Sharp, Mr. J. Swinner Ton, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Rushton, Mr. H. W. Carsberg, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. W. Clare, Mr. A. J. Rice, Mr. T. Firth, Mr. T. Eastland, Mr. Lund Yates, Mr. T. Burns, Mr. R. Hurner, Mr. T. Biddle, Mr. T. Mathews, Mr. W. Hallett, Mr. A. Matthews, Mr. R. Orr, Mrs. Martell, Mrs. Craigie, Mr. T. Kenyon, Mr. R. Burton, Mr. J. O'Leary, Mr. T. Buckley, Miss Harley and Miss Dwyer.

Among the departures were:—Mr. T. King, Mr. J. Barry, Mr. T. Delaney, Mr. T. Browett, Mr. T. Brittain, Mr. W. Fletcher, Mr. J. Goodman, Mr. T. Sheridan, Mr. G. W. Hill, Mr. J. McKenna, Mr. W. N. Hallett, Mr. A. Matthews, Miss Green, Mr. N. Counihan, Mr. J. Lugden, Mr. P. Collinus, Mr. T. Baird, Mr. R. Goodison, Miss Burke, Mr. T. Richards, Mr. R. A. Stewart, Mr. J. Harper, Mrs. Tackaberry and Mrs. Pienaar.

For a beautiful, lasting Permanent Wave come to Clerys Ladies' Hairdressing Salon. Consultations free. Appointments by 'phone.

Davis and Co.—See our choice and distinctive collection of Spring Coats and Costumes. Newest designs. Special Show this day (Thursday) at 45/6 Grafton street.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FREE STATE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—We have before us now the Railway Bill and the general scheme for saving the Great Southern Railways from disaster. Under the reorganisation of capital it is evident that the shareholders will be called upon to make a great sacrifice, without even apparently a chance of protest.

Under such conditions surely the railway employés may now be called upon to undergo a small reduction in wages, and thus contribute a share in the general scheme of retrenchment and reorganisation.—Yours, etc.,

"T.C.G."

Alassio, Italy, March 5th, 1933.

ELECTRIC WIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Electricity Supply Board has just issued a warning concerning the danger of fallen electric wires. This raises a most important question for all users of the roads. What steps are taken to protect the public on our highways? Suppose, for instance, that a high-tension wire falls across a road at night, and that some unfortunate wayfarer blunders into it. What then?

Should not protective cradling be placed under all high-tension lines crossing any public thoroughfare?—Yours, etc.,

C. OUSELEY MOYNAN.

Nenagh, County Tipperary,
March 8th, 1933.

FRUIT-GROWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I noticed the article in the *Irish Times* of March 4th on fruit-growing in the Irish Free State. I, for one, would gladly plant trees, but it would be useless. Every bit of fruit in my garden and my neighbour's garden is stolen. If one wants to save even the gooseberries, one has to pick them before they are ripe.

As for apples, not one would be left on the trees. There is not a garden anywhere round here—unless it is protected by a very high wall—that escapes the invasion of these thieves. Unless something could be done to protect orchards it would be useless to plant trees.—Yours, etc.,

"COTTAGER."

Co. Waterford, March 7th, 1933.

KILLINEY PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION.

In a letter referring to the projected Killiney Publicity Association, Mr. James S. McMahon, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, congratulates Mr. Kernan and his committee on their public spirit. The great need now at Killiney, he says, is a large hotel, with a good number of bedrooms. At present there is not much hotel accommodation to be had at Killiney.

PRICE-RAISING POLICY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND STERLING.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.

MR. MAXTON this evening launched a strong attack on the capitalist order of society, and moved a resolution declaring that it was responsible for the widespread poverty of the people, and that so long as it persisted there was no hope of the country progressing towards prosperity. He admitted that his resolution was purely destructive, and was framed to embody his own opinion that existing problems could not be solved until our whole social system was reconstructed from the very foundation. From the point of view of prosperity, there was no normal situation for the great mass of the people.

If it was true that England always faced its difficult periods more capably, more courageously and more benevolently than any other country, now was the time to demonstrate that truth. The Chancellor told them that there was plenty of money available at very low rates of interest. That was nothing to be proud of. It was an additional evil symptom. Just as unemployed men meant low wages for the employed, so unemployed money meant low rates of interest. The capitalist system could not relieve the people of poverty, and, for good or ill, we could not go back to the past. We must face the future boldly and with courage. Unless this nation could believe in an age of plenty, in which all were going to participate, the people outside were going to sweep up, as they had swept up before, wipe the House of Commons out of the way, and create their own social order. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wallhead, in seconding the motion, thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was too optimistic in his ten years' estimate; the next ten years would superimpose their own burdens upon those already existing. It came to this—that the present social system was a failure, and must be replaced by one in which all national things were owned by the people and used in the interests of a classless community.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor said that capitalism, to the Labour Party, was a fetish. To him it was merely an expedient—a method of giving the highest possible incentive to human beings to do service ror the race. It was a remarkable fact that last year, in a period of unexampled depression, the small wage-earners had increased their deposits in the Post Office, and purchased War Savings Certificates by seven millions more than in the previous year. The Government should assist in directing the flow of this kind of capital into industry, so as to give the small individual the responsibility of sharing in the industrial development of the country.

Mr. Austin Hopkinson said that the Socialism of the Labour Party was an empty dream. The whole history of mankind showed that no progress could be attained by the mere abolition of existing systems. What was really wanted at the present time was higher wages in the aggregate rather than high wages for a few fortunate individuals.

Major Tryon (Minister of Pensions), speaking for the Government, said that the resolution was a proposal completely to revolutionise the system by which our trade, commerce and the whole life of every individual in the country was regulated. At a moment when Parliaments throughout the world were falling, and revolution and fighting was going on in every direction, this country stood fast. The people in this country, under the capitalist system, were better off than the people of any other nation, and the Government could not possibly accept a resolution which would, in their opinion, worsen rather than better the conditions. The Government believed that this was not the time—and they did not believe the time would ever come—when it would be right to make the change which the mover of the resolution suggested.

The motion was rejected by 255 votes to 42.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RAISE THEM.

Mr. S. S. Hammersley (Conservative, Stockport) called attention to wholesale prices, and moved—

"That this House welcomes the Government's declared intention to raise wholesale prices, gold prices if possible, but, in any case, sterling prices, and urges the Government, without waiting for the international consideration of gold prices, to give immediate effect to a definite and whole-hearted policy of raising sterling prices."

It might be, he said, that a rise in the wholesale price-level would be reflected to some extent in retail prices, but the consequent increase in employment and in profitable production would overwhelmingly outweigh any disadvantage arising from a rise in the cost of living.

Mr. Amery, in seconding the motion, said that we ought to take immediate action, without waiting for any possible outcome of the International Conference. Not nearly enough had been done to make use of the strength of our own position. The restoration of our own prosperity would contribute to the prosperity of the world.

CHANCELLOR'S REPLY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that we could not expect international trade to resume its former volume. The idea that we could replace our foreign trade by an artificial stimulus applied in this country was doomed to disappointment. It was a hard saying, but he firmly believed that we could not expect this country to obtain prosperity while all the rest of the world was depressed.

In spite of the objections urged against it we had got to have an International World Conference, and try to persuade other countries to act with us in removing obstacles to the restoration of international trade.

While the Government would spare no effort to stimulate trade and raise sterling prices, they could not disguise the fact that the greater objective was in the direction of international co-operation, and for that purpose they would take every opportunity to get into agreement with other nations. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried by 128 votes to 33.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

High and Circuit Courts—Four Courts, 11 a.m.
Bull Show and Sale—Ballsbridge, 10 a.m.
Howth U.D.C.—12 o'clock.
Port and Docks Board—1 p.m.
Hermione Lectures — Alexandra College, 4 p.m.
Civil Service Commission—Boardroom, Department of Agriculture, 3 p.m.
Dail—3 p.m.
National Hospital for Consumption — 13 South Frederick street, 3.30 p.m.
Fukien Mission Sale of Work—35 Molesworth street, 12.30 to 6 p.m.
Lecture on "Art and Cant" by John Keating, R.H.A.—Mansion House, 8 p.m.

SPORT.

Rugby Football—Wanderers v. University College, Lansdowne road, 4.30 p.m.
Greyhound Racing—Harold's Cross, 8.15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"Waltzes from Vienna."
Olympia Theatre—"Beautes de Paris."
Gate Theatre—"Heartbreak

U.S. TREASURY SEARCH FOR HOARDED GOLD.

PRESIDENT TO ASK CONGRESS TO-DAY FOR MORE POWER.

EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORTS TO CONTINUE.

DRASTIC PURGE OF GOVERNMENT TO BALANCE BUDGET.

AUTHORISATION to continue to act with extraordinary powers on a comprehensive eight-point programme for dealing with the American financial and banking crisis will be requested by President Roosevelt from Congress when it meets in special session to-day.

The plan for submission to Congress which the President is reported to have had under consideration provides for:—

1—RETENTION OF THE GOLD STANDARD AS THE BASIS OF CURRENCY;

2—REJECTION OF AN EMERGENCY CURRENCY;

3—IMPOUNDING OF ALL GOLD CURRENCY AND BULLION;

4—TOTAL SUSPENSION OF THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW GOLD ON PRESENTATION OF GOLD CERTIFICATES;

5—TAX ON ALL GOLD HOARDING AFTER A SPECIFIED DATE, ON WHICH HOARDERS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SURRENDER IT TO THE TREASURY;

6—RIGHT TO SEARCH ALL SAFE DEPOSITS, BOXES AND OTHER PERSONAL REPOSITORIES WHICH MAY CONTAIN GOLD;

7—GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN OF SILVER PURCHASE;

8—INCREASE IN THE SILVER CONTENT OF THE SILVER COINAGE.

President Roosevelt is requesting authority for extraordinary powers until permanent legislation is possible. It is indicated that he intends to keep the national gold supply in the bank vaults until he feels that the situation is in hand; in other words, the embargo on exports of gold will be extended for a further period from to-night.

It is also indicated that, in his Message to Congress, the President will include a sweeping plan for the reorganisation of Government departments in an effort to balance the Budget.

INFLATION TO MEET HOARDING.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.

THE PRESIDENT gave his views on the situation informally this morning at a Press conference in the White House.

"Expansion of currency" instead of "inflation" is the term now being employed for what is taking place in the United States.

It appears that when President Roosevelt locked up the gold supply against domestic hoarders and foreign raiders by his proclamation, he made available an "expansion to meet the nation's needs" under the terms of the Glass-Steagall Bill. The measure permits the banks to use so-called "free gold" not otherwise needed for the issue of new currency, and also to substitute Government obligations for commercial paper to back Federal Reserve notes.

COMPLETE REORGANISATION.

The President stated that until the "unreasoning fear" he mentioned in his inaugural address disappears entirely he will not ease the stringent restrictions that surround the present banking operations.

When immediate difficulties have been met, Congress and the President will turn to legislation intended to prevent the recurrence of the present situation.

At an early date President Roosevelt will submit a complete plan for the reorganisation of banking, probably based to a considerable extent on the Glass Bill, passed by the last Senate, but pigeonholed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Woodin, the Secretary of the Treasury, stated to-day that actual currency will be circulated instead of scrip or clearing house certificates under the plan at present being formulated by the Government.

GOLD BACKING.

Mr. Woodin indicated that the expansion of currency will help to replace that large part of the 7,250 million dollars already issued for circulation, but which is being hoarded.

It is stated in semi-official quarters that the currency could be legally expanded nearly 3,000 millions on the present backing of gold securities. The present total of gold in the United States is about 4,250 millions, of which more than a thousand millions are estimated to be among the currency already in circulation, thus leaving the Government about 3,000 million dollars of gold to cover present and future paper money.

More than 10,000,000 dollars are understood to have been paid out to-day by banks in New York City on account of pay-rolls and necessary purchases, as authorised by Mr. Woodin.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank states that Mr. Woodin has authorised the resumption of advances of currency to the member banks provided these deliver to the Reserve Bank all gold and gold certificates, which they hold in their own right, in return for other forms of currency.

FOOD SUPPLY FEARS.

Representatives of the principal grain exchanges have requested a modification of the bank rules to permit of the immediate re-opening of the market to cash and futures trading, on the ground that the national food supply might other wise be seriously disturbed.

"There is no reason," declared Mr. Hull, the new Secretary of State, to-day "why the present banking difficulties in the United States should affect the success of the World Economic Conference or the part which this country might play therein."

The Irish Free State Department of Posts and Telegraphs announces that the money order service (both ordinary and telegraph) with Canada is now resumed. The telegraph money order service to the United States is still suspended, but the ordinary service to that country is available.

The General Post Office, London, announces that the telegraph money order service with the United States, Cuba and Newfoundland is suspended until further notice. Ordinary money orders for the United States and possessions and Cuba are liable to delay in payment.

MR. THOMAS AND THE FREE STATE.

DESIRE TO BE ON TERMS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, speaking at Derby last night, said: The great mass of the British people wished well to Ireland, and desired to be on the happiest terms of friendship with her.

"Nothing would give us more pleasure than to have the Free State enjoying and participating in the benefits of the Ottawa Conference with the rest of the Dominions.

"While we desire peace, and while I have never shut the door and will not shut the door on Ireland, and while I shall still hope and strive for peace, the fundamental principle must be observed that treaty obligations must be carried out.

"I can only hope that those entrusted with the destinies of the Irish Free State will realise that while we have our standard of honour we demand that the same standard of honour shall be shown by those with whom we have entered into agreement."

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Wednesday.

M. Alphand, formerly French Minister to the Irish Free State, was officially appointed Minister in Moscow to-day at a meeting of the Cabinet, over which the President of the Republic presided.

M. Corbin, the French Ambassador in Brussels, was appointed to the Court of St. James's in succession to M. de Fleuriau.

PERU'S UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO LEAGUE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

GENEVA, Wednesday.

The Council this afternoon noted the Committee of Three's observation that Peru's reply to the peace proposals made to her was unsatisfactory.

The Council authorised the committee to proceed to draft a report under paragraph 4 of Article 15 of the Covenant for presentation to the Council on Wednesday or Thursday next.

"ARMS CONFERENCE ON DEATHBED."

COOL WELCOME IN PARIS FOR BRITISH MISSION.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Wednesday.

A cool welcome awaits Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Sir John Simon on their arrival here to-morrow, unless a unanimous Press has failed for once correctly to feel the official pulse.

The Disarmament Conference lies on its deathbed, declare the political writers, and it would be better to face the facts, for nothing further can be done at Geneva.

"Better stay at home like a spider in its web than go to Geneva to be caught like a fly in the Italo-German web," declares the *Liberté*, inveighing against what is called the anti-French *bloc*—namely, Germany, Italy, Austria and Hungary. M. Daladier, it hopes, will beware of the web, for the task at Geneva is merely "our disarmament."

OBITUARY.

MONSIGNOR R. BARRY-DOYLE.

Monsignor Richard Barry-Doyle, born in Co. Wexford in 1878, and one of the best-known priests with the British forces in the Great War, died suddenly at Leicester yesterday.

Monsignor Barry-Doyle was a chaplain in several theatres of the war, and was decorated by the Allied Powers. Afterwards he assisted in organising relief measures for the distressed populations of Asia-Minor. Monsignor Barry-Doyle was a half-brother of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. He was ordained in 1905, and created a Domestic Prelate by Pope Benedict XV. Last year he was appointed parish-priest of St. Peter's Church, Leicester. His death was due to a heart attack.

MAJOR ROLAND GRIMSHAW.

The death has taken place at Malmesbury Cottage Hospital, of Major Roland Grimshaw, late of the Poona Horse, Indian Army. He was the younger son of the late Mr. T. W. Grimshaw, C.B., M.D., of Carrickmines, County Dublin, and Mrs. Grimshaw, of Great Stamford, Essex. He was granted a commission in the Irish Regiment in May, 1899, and was later transferred to the Indian Army, serving with the 34th Poona Horse, and became Captain in 1908. He was appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Indian Cavalry at Saugor in 1910. He was appointed Major in September, 1915.

TWO TRANSPORT MEASURES.

MR. LEMASS AND NATIONALISATION.

"INCONVENIENCE" OF RAILWAY STRIKE.

A MEMBER SUSPENDED.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WITH the introduction for second reading yesterday of Mr. Lemass's first two transport measures—the Road Transport Bill and the Railways Bill—Dail Eireann went back to serious business after its recent prolonged incursions into "politics."

The Minister's *apologia* for the two bills occupied one and three-quarter hours, and began with an explanation of the jettisoning of nationalisation as a policy for dealing with the railways. The considerations which had influenced the Government in this matter, he said, were as follows:—

(1) Railway nationalisation in other countries did not appear to be wholly successful.

(2) Under conditions now existing in the Free State it would involve for some time an annual subvention from public funds.

(3) The fact, peculiar to the Free State, that it would be impossible to bring all the railways in the State into a nationally-owned organisation, and not bring about diminution of employment.

(4) The Government had not a majority in the Senate.

That he thought the day of nationalisation might yet come was shown, however, before the Minister sat down. Describing this bill as the only alternative to nationalisation, he declared that any future great transport measure, by whatever party it was introduced, would have to include proposals for nationalisation.

LESSON FROM THE STRIKE.

Although he thought that the railways could be made the most economical means of conveying merchandise and passengers, he made clear his view that they are no longer essential to the country. That was the lesson he had drawn from the present strike.

"So far as I am able to discover," he remarked, "it has been the longest railway strike in the history of the world. But whereas ten years ago it would have caused a national emergency of the first order, to-day it is merely an inconvenience."

While the reorganisation of the Great Southern Company's capital struck the Minister as being the most "spectacular" part of the bill, he expressed surprise that anyone could contend that it was the most important. This did not prevent him, though, from devoting quite half of his speech on these two great measures to this single provision.

He defended it on the ground that, while it appeared to impose sacrifices, in the long run it would probably benefit stockholders as a body. In any case, writing-down of the stock was only "anticipating the inevitable," and, even if there were sacrifices, was it not better that they should be imposed on "equitable, reasonable, and carefully-thought-out" lines, than in haphazard manner?

ADVICE DISREGARDED.

This did not impress Mr. Dillon, who was concerned about the precedent which the Dail was being asked to set in confiscating the property of the debenture holders. So persistent was he that the exasperated Minister was driven to advise him to "take a walk." Mr. Dillon took neither the advice nor the walk, but reserved his criticism for a later stage.

Mr. McGilligan, who followed after Mr. Lemass, was kind to the bill, which he thought should be given a chance, but not so kind to the Minister. He drew a satirical picture of the Minister parting from the policy of nationalisation: not saying "farewell," but waving it *au revoir*, and so pleasing the opponents of the policy, who would think it had gone for ever, and also the Labour Party, who would see it still hovering in the background.

Both Mr. McGilligan and Mr. Mulcahy vigorously attacked the exemption from the scope of the Transport Bill of merchandise carriers who operate within a radius of fifteen miles from twelve of the principal towns in the Free State. In a semi-apologetic reference to this section in his opening speech, Mr. Lemass had stated that the reason for this was that those towns were all distributive sections, and the critics now pointed out that he was proposing to restrict the operation of the bill to the areas which seemed less in need. To them it all seemed very Gilbertian.

MR. NORTON'S SARCASM.

So, also, it did to Mr. Norton, though this was the only respect in which the Labour leader agreed with Mr. McGilligan. He certainly would not admit that Mr. Lemass had pleased him in regard to the question of nationalisation.

On the contrary, he was full of sarcasm at the apparent reconciliation between Fianna Fail and Cumann na nGaedheal, and, like Mr. Davin and other deputies of his party who were to follow later, he reminded Mr. Lemass, quoting chapter and verse, of his earlier protestations. As for the £825,000 which was to be "put into the coffers of the shareholders of the Great Southern Railways," he suggested that it might better go to the Board of Works to provide work or increase the "starvation wage" now being paid on relief schemes.

While Mr. Norton delivered his vehement attack the Minister took voluminous notes and yawned. Then came a critic from his own benches in the person of Mr. Seamus Moore.

Mr. Moore is a Fianna Fail deputy who rarely speaks in the House, and would please his leaders more if he spoke still less; for he is embarrassingly outspoken. On the present occasion he explained that he would vote for the two bills, but "without any enthusiasm."

Then came Mr. Dillon with a forceful attack on the proposal to dispossess the debenture-holders. "I do not think the House should pass the second reading," he said, "without seeing whether the Fianna Fail Party are prepared to confiscate the debenture-holders' property.

"The debenture-holders are not in the position of the shareholders, and, unless he throws new light, I cannot vote for the bill. I agree that the debenture-holders should be asked to contribute, but the principle enshrined in this bill is one that might constitute a precedent for doing a number of things that this House might do legally, but not morally."

Private members' time brought the closure to an interesting debate, and a lively day ended with another manifestation of Labour's displeasure with the Government in the form of an attack by Mr. Norton on the Parliamentary Secretary for Finance on the vexed question of relief works wages.

The suspension of Mr. T. J. Murphy, the Labour deputy from West Cork, was here the high light of an acrimonious discussion.

JEWELLERY WORTH £1,000 STOLEN.

Jewellery valued at £1,000 was stolen last night by "cat burglars" from the home of Sir William McLintock at Parkside, Wimbledon.

NAZI BOYCOTT OF JEWS.

SHOPS FORCED TO CLOSE.

FOREIGN-OWNED FIRMS AFFECTED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

AN American protest against violence committed on American citizens of Jewish faith, an intensive boycott of Jewish shops, thousands of Berlin school children celebrating Hitler's victory, and continued war on Communism—these are the latest developments in the German situation.

The protest to the Foreign Minister by Mr. Seckett, the American Ambassador, has elicited the reply that such incidents are deplored, and that every effort would be made to prevent them.

The Nazi Press department declares that the aggressors were "Communist spies or *provocateurs* in Nazi uniform, who aim at damaging the prestige of the Nazi Party in foreign countries."

WOOLWORTH'S CLOSED.

Jewish-owned shops in towns of the Ruhr region have had to close their doors after storm troopers had taken up position outside, and prevented people from entering with the words: "Germans, buy German goods."

A Nazi statement in this connection declares that the Nationalist populace will no longer put up with the existence of Jewish stores and shops, and that storm troopers have taken care to see that the closing is carried out in an orderly and peaceful manner.

This report is supplemented by a message from Cologne, which states that Nazi troops this afternoon picketed the entrance to Woolworth's and other foreign-owned stores at Essen and other towns in the Ruhr, and turned the crowds of customers away, urging them to buy at German stores. Business was brought to a stand-still and the stores were closed. At Steckrade, near Essen, mounted auxiliary police threatened shop managers with arrest if they did not close their shops. The managers, finding themselves helpless, complied with the order.

CHILDREN DEMONSTRATE.

Wearing brown shirts thousands of school children to-day marched through the streets of Berlin shouting "Wake up, Germany," and singing Nazi songs, one of which included the line "We won't let ourselves be ruled by Jews." As they passed the Russian Embassy shouts were raised of "Down with Moscow."

Chancellor Hitler watched the mile-long procession from the Wilhelmstrasse, and was cheered by the children. It was an extraordinary demonstration of how the Nazi feeling has infected even the children with political fervour.

The Communist headquarters in Berlin have been confiscated by the Prussian State, and are to be converted into offices for the newly-formed Department of the Political Police, which is to fight Bolshevism. The Nazi flag was hoisted over the building this afternoon in the presence of Minister Goering.

The square around the building was packed by thousands of storm troops, and Count Helldorf, the leader of the Berlin storm troops, was enthusiastically cheered when he declared that henceforth three Communists would be shot for every Nazi.

FROM "THE TIMES."

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

TO GENEVA, VIA PARIS.

The Prime Minister and Sir John Simon are leaving London this morning for Geneva, and propose to spend twenty-four hours in Paris on the way, observes *The Times* to-day in a leading article. The geographical accident that sets the French capital half-way on the most direct route to the headquarters of the League of Nations offers obvious advantages to diplomatic travellers, but has not infrequently been a cause of suspicion, annoyance and misunderstanding. As things are, it is almost inevitable that an envoy leaving the British Isles should receive in Paris his first impressions not only of the French, but also of the general Continental diplomatic atmosphere, which may conveniently be assimilated in the French capital, and which contrasts, often so oddly and so vividly, with the insular outlook commonly held by the public opinion of this country.

There is no question, of course, of concluding any preliminary pact or arrangement of any sort between the French and British Governments. To-morrow's meeting of the British and French Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries should be helpful in every way. It could only do harm if it were misunderstood. Already a tendency is noticeable in Italy to be critical of a visit which is interpreted as leaving the Italian Government out in the cold, but it is certain that, if the capital of Italy happened to be on the way to Geneva, no other visit would more readily be paid. Even as it is, it ought not to be impossible for an occasional meeting to be held at Turin or Milan, or some other northern town, to which the Italian Prime Minister could conveniently come. It is not the fault of anybody that Signor Mussolini does not himself feel able to proceed to Geneva, and nothing would have been more wholly welcome to this country, and to all who have the success of the Disarmament Conference at heart, than that the head of the Italian Government, as also the head of the German Government, should have been able to attend in person. Since they have decided otherwise, the responsibility can only be theirs if there appears to be a taint of one-sidedness in any of the deliberations that are about to be held at Geneva.

FRANCE AND THE ARMS EMBARGO.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Wednesday.

In view of the British Government's action in prohibiting further exports of munitions to Japan and China, considerable interest attaches to a resolution on the general subject of arms embargoes passed to-day in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber.

The resolution invites the Government without delay to initiate negotiations at Geneva with a view to prohibiting the export of arms and munitions to any country that fails to agree to recommendations made by the League in a dispute.

WOMAN RIDER THROWN AT BELVOIR HUNT.

Mrs. Van Rensseler, of Melton Mowbray, was among the numerous riders with the Belvoir Hunt who yesterday came to grief during a run from Stonesby, Leicestershire.

Mrs. Van Rensseler is an overseas visitor, who hunts with the Wexford Hounds. She was thrown during a run from Newman's gorse, and was taken to Melton Mowbray War Memorial Hospital, suffering from a dislocated shoulder. After the injured limb had been set, Mrs. Van Rensseler was able to return home.

Eight hunts, several of which are in the foot-and-mouth restricted area, were represented in the large gathering.

LAST PASS FALLS TO JAPAN.

CHINESE FLEEING IN DISORDER.

BOMBING INSIDE THE GREAT WALL.

JAPANESE MINISTER AND PEKING.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENTS.

THE capture of Kupeikou, the last important strategic position held by the Chinese in Jehol; the resignation of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in the North; and the mystery of the fate of General Tang Yu-lin, "the man who lost his army," were the major developments in the Far Eastern situation yesterday.

The Chinese deny the capture of Kupeikou, but admit that serious fighting is going on there, and that Japanese aeroplanes are bombing inside the Great Wall.

After a severe aerial bombardment by Japanese aircraft yesterday morning (says a message from Jehol City), the Chinese troops who were holding the pass fled demoralised and in disorder in the direction of Peking.

END OF FIRST STAGE.

With the occupation of all the important points along the Great Wall, "the first stage of the Jehol operations can be considered as ended," said General Araki, Japanese Minister of War.

He also expressed apprehension regarding the tension in the Peking area resulting from local generals making a bid for themselves now that Marshal Chang has lost his power.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who is 35 years old, and is known as the "Young Marshal," is the son of the murdered Marshal Chang Tso-lin, whom he succeeded in 1928 as Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria. In the following year he was made Commander-in-Chief of the North-Eastern Frontier defence, and subsequently incurred much criticism from the Chinese people for the policy of non-resistance that he followed in the Manchurian crisis.

Thirty thousand of his troops have been fighting a desperate rearguard action at Kupeikou.

TRUANT GENERAL MYSTERY.

The death by assassination of the truant General Tang Yu-lin, the former Governor of Jehol, was reported early yesterday morning, but was later denied. A Tokyo dispatch reported that he had been seen near the Kupeikou Pass, but a later message from a trustworthy source which was not confirmed, stated that he had been arrested by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops at the Hsifengkou Pass, where the Luan River cuts the Great Wall.

This message added that the report that he was killed after arrest "may be true." The Nanking Government had issued mandates dismissing him from all posts and ordering his arrest and punishment, and the Manchukuo Government had dismissed him from his posts of Governor of Jehol and Vice-President of the Manchukuo Privy Council.

The report of Tang Yu-lin's death is not confirmed in Shanghai.

JAPAN'S RESIGNATION.

Formal approval to the draft Note regarding Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations was given by the Japanese Cabinet yesterday evening, after the Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, had communicated the contents of the Note to the Emperor.

News was received on Merseyside yesterday that Japan has purchased four more British boats, the Padua (5,999 tons), Glenshane (6,498 tons), a Belfast built boat, Canadian Inventor (5,497 tons), and Canadian Mariner (5,384 tons).

The two Canadian boats are intended for trading purposes, but the others are to be broken up. The purchase price of the Padua and the Glenshane was £10,500 each.

JAPAN'S ARMAMENTS HINT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

GENEVA, Wednesday.

Japan has notified her intention to continue to participate in the Disarmament Conference.

In a communication to the chairman, however, the Japanese delegation significantly remarks that important modifications in the national defence of the Japanese Empire are indispensable in view of the changed conditions in the Far East. It is added that all the relevant circumstances should be taken into due account in the future discussion of disarmament questions.

BELFAST STUDENTS READY TO FIGHT.

DEBATE THAT BECAME A "RAG."

Students of Queen's University, Belfast, debated and rejected the motion occasioned by the Oxford Union, that "this house will in no circumstances fight for King and country."

"Debate" is scarcely the word for the proceedings, which, on the part of the opponents of the motion, were regarded as an excellent opportunity for a "rag." The leader of the opposition was armed with an umbrella, which he used to enforce his points. A Lord High Tray Bearer, supported by a Lord High Tray Bearer's Bearer, brought a glass of what looked like beer. All kinds of musical and unmusical instruments were used to swell the row, and one indignant member suggested that the harmonious members should be excluded from the McMordie Hall and the Students' Union.

The motion was defeated by 124 votes to 104, the attendance being a very small proportion of the students at the University.

Queen's is the first University to reject the motion.

DERAILED TRAIN.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

OMAGH, Wednesday.

A claim on behalf of the Great Northern Railway Company for £25,000 compensation for damage in connection with the derailment and wrecking of the passenger and goods train at Omagh on the 2nd inst. has been lodged.

Claims for personal injuries have been lodged as follows:—Nathaniel Conn, Belfast Refinery Company, £250; Owen Kelly, Great Northern Railway inspector, Belfast, £25.

MISSING JEWELLERY VALUE £600.

Thomas Sullivan and Eileen Sullivan, both aged 28, who recently came from Ireland, and Miss Letitia McGratton, also aged 28, who came from America two months ago, were charged at Liverpool yesterday with stealing £600 worth of jewellery.

Mr. E. Smith (prosecuting) said that McGratton obtained a situation as domestic servant, and after ten days disappeared with the jewels. She came to Liverpool with the Sullivans, and they were arrested when Mrs. Sullivan tried unsuccessfully to pawn a diamond and platinum ring.

The three were handed over to the Salford police.

RAILWAY PEACE IN THE BALANCE.

YESTERDAY'S CONFERENCE IN BELFAST.

FURTHER MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

AS the result of the conference which was held in Belfast yesterday, the prospects of a settlement of the Northern railway strike appear to be more favourable than at any time since the stoppage began five weeks ago.

Representatives of the railway companies and of the railway unions met and exchanged views, and, while it cannot be said that any actual approach towards agreement has been made, it is regarded as a hopeful sign that the conference is to be resumed this morning. At the same time, one of those who took part in the conference declared that the position is rather delicate, and that it would be unwise to say more about it at present.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

The preliminary conference between Major Malcolm Speir, Chairman of the Irish Railway General Managers' Association, and representatives of the two railway unions concerned in the Northern Ireland railway dispute opened at the Belfast terminus of the London, Midland and Scottish (Northern Counties Committee) Railway to-day, and after a two hours' sitting was adjourned until to-morrow.

The following official report was issued:—

"A meeting took place between Major Malcolm Speir (Chairman of the Irish Railway General Managers' Association), who was accompanied by Mr. William Getty (Operating Superintendent of the N.C.C.) and Mr. E. L. Smyth (accountant), and representatives of the two railway unions involved in the dispute. The National Union of Railwaymen were represented by Mr. C. D. Watters (Irish Secretary), Mr. J. Campbell and Mr. P. Harity, and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen by Mr. W. Allen (President), Mr. W. J. R. Squance (Assistant General Secretary) and Mr. J. Stobbie.

"A full exchange of views took place, and the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow."

CARDS ON THE TABLE.

It is understood that the conference was more in the nature of a frank informal talk, and that both sides put all their cards on the table, so that the view-point of each might be understood and appreciated. When the conference resumes to-morrow it is hoped that this method of discussion may have a moderating effect and lead to an accommodation between the parties.

No advance, however, has been made yet towards a settlement, and Mr. Squance, when seen later, said that the position was rather delicate, and it would be very unwise to say more about it at the present juncture.

It was learned to-night that the prospects of a settlement are more favourable. Messrs. Dobbie and Cramp, the President and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, are arriving in Belfast to-morrow morning from London.

FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE.

This evening there was a consultation between officials of the two railway unions—Messrs. Allen and Squance, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and Messrs. Watters and Campbell, of National Union of Railwaymen—when the position was again reviewed. It was stated unofficially that there was a very friendly atmosphere at this morning's conference with Major Speir. There is reason to believe that one of the main obstacles to a settlement has been removed, and a basis has been reached for further negotiations which may lead to an agreement.

The companies, it is understood, are not taking up the same adamant position that they previously held, and the unions are prepared to make some concessions, so long as they can safeguard the interests of the lower-paid grades.

There is reason to believe that there are definite prospects of an agreement being reached to-morrow or on Friday.

Major Speirs, chairman of the Irish Railway Managers' Association, said in Belfast to-night that, as far as he knew at present, the meeting to-morrow would only be between the same people who met to-day, and would be a continuation of the discussions which took place this morning. He knew nothing whatever about Mr. Dobbie or Mr. Cramp attending the conference.

Asked whether he was hopeful of a settlement he replied: "Wait and see."

Mr. Dobbie and Mr. Cramp are expected to arrive in Belfast to-morrow morning, and will have a consultation with the executives of the railway unions, after which they will stand by to await further negotiations.

DIVERTED TRAFFIC.

UNIONS' THREAT OF ACTION

An interesting development took place to-day in connection with the embargo on diverted traffic. A meeting was held at the rooms of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, at which local representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union were present.

The whole position in relation to the embargo on diverted traffic was reviewed, and it was decided that intimation be given to all firms concerned that, unless the handling of this traffic is entirely stopped, the union concerned will take strike action to enforce it.

It was stated on trustworthy authority this evening that, in view of certain developments which followed the meeting, this decision was rendered inoperative. It is probable that further consideration will be given to the matter, and no immediate development on the lines of a dock strike decision is anticipated.

MASKED MEN ON THE BORDER.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A PETROL PUMP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUNDALK, Wednesday.

A party of twelve masked men, some of them carrying revolvers, set fire to a petrol pump at Killen, seven miles from Dundalk and just on the Northern side of the Irish border, early this morning. Previously they had held up a Free State Customs officer, ordered him to close the Customs hut and go to his home. They had also imprisoned a party of ten men who were playing cards in a neighbouring house.

Half an hour after midnight a party of young men were playing cards in a house at Carrickarnon, within ten yards of the border which separates Northern Ireland from the Free State. Suddenly the door was opened, and a number of men, all of them wearing white masks and some of them carrying revolvers, rushed in. The cardplayers were ordered to remain where they were, and were threatened that, if they left, the consequences would be serious.

ARMS AND MASKS.

A guard was placed outside the door, while a number of the masked party—there were about a dozen men all told wearing masks and at least three of them carried revolvers—raced down the road towards the border. On their way they met Mr. John Gordon, a Free State Customs officer, who had been on late duty in the hut.

When Mr. Gordon was held up by the armed men he explained that he was on special duty for the purpose of signing into Northern Ireland a lorry which was to arrive at the border at 12.30. The masked men told Mr. Gordon that he would be allowed to do that. Mr. Gordon afterwards took the safe from the hut and went home on the lorry.

PUMP SET ON FIRE.

Meantime the masked men walked a few yards to the petrol station of Mr. William Maxwell, which is in Northern Ireland, and attempted to set fire to it. Apparently petrol or paraffin oil had been poured over the iron pump, but the fire did not spread, and after the flames had burned for a few minutes they went out.

At the time of the fire Mr. Maxwell and his wife and child were asleep in the house. They were unaware of the attempt to fire the pump until they were roused by some of the card-playing party, who had rushed to the fire on hearing the tramp of the masked party leaving the area. It is understood that the masked men left by motor cars, which drove towards the Free State.

Mr. Maxwell stated yesterday that the only explanation he could give of the outrage was that he had been warned not to supply petrol to the Great Northern Railway 'buses while the strike continued.

Following the report of the occurrence, Ulster Constabulary from Newry and Civic Guards and Free State soldiers from Dundalk arrived in the district, and for five hours this morning searched both sides of the border. No arrests have yet been made.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY MAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEWRY, Wednesday.

Robert Black, a signal installer, of the Great Northern Railway Company, of Hill street, Dundalk, was, at a Special Court held in Newry to-night, discharged on giving an undertaking not to interfere in future with William James Maxwell, of Killeen, County Armagh, whom he was charged with having threatened.

It was alleged that Black and another man called on Mr. Maxwell, and threatened to cut off the supply of all his petrol if he continued to supply the 'buses belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company.

On Tuesday night last an attack was made on Mr. Maxwell's petrol pump, and it was stated in the court that, if the pump had exploded, the whole premises attached and the Northern Ireland Customs post would have been blown up.

Mr. J. P. Collins, for the defence, contended that Black's actions were in accordance with the Trades Disputes Act.

The accused, in evidence, denied having attacked the petrol pump.

AUSTRALIA REDUCES TARIFFS.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF SCALING DOWN.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

CANBERRA, Wednesday.

A schedule reducing substantially the duties on 51 commodities, the first instalment of the application of Articles 9 to 14 of the Ottawa Agreement, was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The chief reductions are on wool, felt and fur felt, hoods and hats, socks, stockings, wireless goods and rabbit traps. In addition, the 50 per cent. surcharge is abolished on all articles excepting certain drugs, jewellery, hides and rubber.

Eight duties, on the other hand, are increased, including those on edible fats, electric fans, and negatives and soft positive cinematograph film, on which the British rate remains free, but the foreign rate becomes a shilling a foot.

"Irrespective of Ottawa," the Minister added, "a further tariff adjustment will be essential to bring the prohibitive rates imposed during the Scullin Ministry to a reasonable level."

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DAIL DEBATES RAILWAYS BILL.

NATIONALISATION THE ALTERNATIVE

—MR. LEMASS.

POSITION OF DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

MR. MacDERMOT ATTACKS LABOUR PARTY.

THAT it was the deliberate view of the Government that now, and for a long time to come, the railways must play a big part in the transport organisation of this State, was the statement made by Mr. Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce, in the Dail yesterday, in moving the second reading of the Road Transport Bill, 1933, and the Railways Bill.

The debate was adjourned until to-day.

Referring to the reorganisation of capital, the Minister said that the earnings were not now, and, so far as they could see, never would be, capable of providing a reasonable return on the old capital.

Mr. Lemass added that the one alternative to the bill was nationalisation.

On the adjournment Mr. Norton raised the question of the wages of workers on minor relief schemes. Lively exchanges ensued, and a Labour deputy was ordered out of the House.

DEPUTY ORDERED OUT OF HOUSE.

THE SPEAKER announced that Deputies Thrift, Breathnach and Brennan had been appointed a panel of chairmen to assist himself and the Deputy Chairman.

The following fifteen deputies were appointed to serve on the Commitee of Selection of Public Business:—Sir J. Craig, Messrs. Briscoe, Breathnach, Davin, Dillon, Donnelly, Doyle, Kelly, Little, McGilligan, Minch, Mulcahy, The O'Mahony, Smith and Traynor.

Committees also were elected to deal with procedure and privileges, the Oireachtas restaurant, library, public accounts, and standing orders relative to private business.

ANNUITIES MONEYS.

Leave was given to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to make provision for the disposal of the moneys now or hereafter to the credit of the Purchase Annuities Fund."

Leave also was given to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to make provision for the granting of leases and licences in respect of foreshore belonging to Saorstat Eireann, and to amend generally the law relating to foreshore and seashore."

THE TRANSPORT POSITION.

REFERENCE TO GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

Mr LEMASS (Minister for Industry and Commerce) then moved the second reading of the Road Transport Bill, 1933, and the Railways Bill, and, in doing so, said that he would describe the conditions existing in relation to transport and the policy enshrined in the bill.

The bills now before the Dail, he said, must be considered in relation to the other measures bearing upon the transport position and measures which were passed through the House since the establishment of the Free State. Those bills had affected the position as much by what they had not done as by what they had attempted to do. When the present Government came into office they found a situation existing that required fresh legislation. The situation had not altered considerably in the twelve months the Government had been in power.

The Minister then reviewed the bills passed since 1924, including the Amalgamation Act, by which the railways in the Free State were amalgamated into one system. In 1924 there was no road transport such as they now knew. In addition to amalgamation of the independent railways, the Act established a Railway Tribunal, which was required to fix a standard net revenue which the amalgamated companies might hope to earn with economy and efficiency in their management, and by charging for the conveyance of goods at rates fixed by that Tribunal, having regard to the volume of traffic. In fact, the railway company, since its amalgamation, did not succeed in earning the standard revenue. In each year since the amalgamation, with one exception, its gross receipts diminished, and for a number of years it was able by cutting its expenditure at a greater rate than its receipts diminished to increase its net revenue to 80 per cent. of the standard revenue. That process of cutting expenditure had not worked well, and was the cause of further diminution of receipts. After 1929 there was a greater falling off of receipts. In the year 1930 the net revenue of the company was only 71 per cent. of the standard revenue, and it was 63 per cent. in 1931, and only 45 per cent. in 1932.

CROSS-BORDER LINES.

There were five other companies in the Free State which operate cross-border services, and one of these companies up till last year got a subsidy from state funds. Likewise they were affected by the general depression and road competition. Unlike the Great Southern Railways company, these cross-border services and companies last year had to face up to the fact that, in consequence of the Free State Government's policy for the development of the natural resources of the Free State, and its industrial potentialities, they would be deprived permanently of a definite proportion of their traffic.

In the case of the Great Southern Railways company, which was situated within the Free State, some factors which affected cross-border companies had not to be considered. The Great Southern Railways company was not affected by the encouragement of home production; that policy was likely, in fact, to benefit rather than injure the Great Southern system in so far as there would be greater movement of traffic within the Free State. The Road Transport Act came into operation in 1932, and it was proposed through it to produce in the Free State three transport organisations: one serving an area associated with the Great Southern system, another associated with the Great Northern system, and a third for Dublin city. It was hoped to bring about a position in which three main transport organisations in the Free State could, if so required, buy a monopoly of the passenger-carrying business in their areas. The Great Southern Railways adopted a policy of purchase, and to-day, through the whole of their area, owned a monopoly of the passenger carrying services. The Great Northern Railway was unable to obtain a similar position, because they could not effect agreement with their competitors. The Dublin United Tramways company had not taken the opportunity afforded under the Act, and the position in Dublin was not affected, except that a number of unfortunate smaller 'bus owners who had not qualified for licences had been wiped out.

The present Government had found that the transport system of goods by road was uncontrolled, and it was in relation to that and other things that the Government considered the type of proposals to come before the Dail. The Government had given careful consideration to the need and the length to which proposals of interference should go.

"It is the deliberate view of the Government," Mr. LEMASS said, "that now, and for a long time to come, the railways must play a very large part in the transport organisation in this State. It is clear, however, that if the railways are to maintain and be enabled to play their part efficiently under modern conditions they must be made part of a wider and centrally controlled organisation. It will not be contested by anyone that railways alone under modern transport conditions cannot serve our needs. It is clear that the railways are no longer essential to the country. We can do without them. When, therefore, I say they must be maintained I am expressing my belief that they are, or can be made, subject to certain conditions, a most economical means, of conveying merchandise and passengers in the greater part of the country. I think that if these railways did not exist there are few people in this House or in the country that would risk their savings to build them. The stoppage on the Great Northern Railway will serve to illustrate my point.

WORLD'S LONGEST STRIKE.

"That strike has been the longest in the history of this country, and the longest in the history of the world. Yet the public inconvenience caused by it, though by no means inconsiderable, is by no means what it would have been if the strike had taken place ten years ago. Ten years ago it would have brought about a state of national emergency of the first order. Now it is merely an inconvenience. I trust that deputies, railway directors, and railway workers will appreciate the significance of the change.

"The Government had taken the view that competition in transport is neither necessary for efficiency nor desirable for its own sake.

"The bills before the Dail are not designed merely to save the railways, but to give the country a suitable transport system that will serve public needs while operating on a profitable basis."

Mr. LEMASS then dealt with the Government's attitude to nationalisation of railways. "Nationalisation, in my opinion," he said, "has a lot to commend it. We were struck by the fact that every public committee or commission established before or after the creation of the Free State to inquire into the railway situation recommended nationalisation. We had ourselves recommended it. It could be effected with less inconvenience than the operation of the bills now before the Dail; yet the Government decided against it.

NATIONALISATION.

"There are various considerations in connection with this question. There is, in the first place, the fact that railway nationalisation in other countries does not appear to have been wholly successful, but on that point the information that I have is incomplete, and the argument is not conclusive. There is the fact, too, that the nationalisation of transport in the Free State would require a substantial subvention from public funds for some time. There also is the fact that there is a circumstances peculiar to this country that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to bring all the railways of the State into a nationally-owned organisation, and to attempt it would probably involve diminution of employment.

"There is another consideration, and that is that the Government does not command a majority in the Senate. There was the possibility that proposals for nationalisation might not be passed, and might be suspended for eighteen months. I would ask deputies to try to contemplate the situation here if proposals for nationalisation were coming into operation at the end of a fixed period, and if the railways were in the hands of private owners. I ask what would happen in these circumstances, having in mind particularly the interest of the transport workers. It was that last consideration which finally determined the Government to go ahead with these bills to meet the situation."

"If the provisions of the bills are availed of," said the Minister, "by men who are railway-minded and are tramway-minded only, then not only will they fail in their purpose, but they will make nationalisation inevitable.

GOVERNMENT'S AIM.

"The aim of the Government is to establish a suitable organisation and provide the public with the form of transport that it needs. These bills are not measures to crush out omnibus services and road services, and to enable the railways to get back to the position of ten years ago. That position can never be restored, and we do not want it restored."

Dealing with proposals that had been made for the release of railway companies from all restrictions on charges, he said that the proposals came from people who would resent very much any suggestion that their morality was not everything that might be desired. The idea was apparently that the railways should be allowed to charge anything they liked, without restriction and without obligation to ensure equal terms to all.

CAPITAL QUESTION.

Coming to the reorganisation of the Great Southern Railway's capital, the Minister said that this was the most spectacular part of the bill, but he was surprised that anyone could contend that it was the most important. It was correct that at the conversations between himself and the Great Southern Railways directors he was insistent that any alteration of the law relating to railways should be accompanied by reorganisation of the company's capital, and the directors agreed that it was desirable. They engaged the services of an eminent firm of accountants to prepare a scheme, which was submitted to him. He did not comment on the scheme, and they wrote to him a couple of times to know if it had his approval.

Saying that the questions they had to ask in regard to the scheme were whether it was necessary and whether it was equitable, Mr. Lemass declared that it must be admitted that there was an imperative necessity for either reduction of charges or increase of revenue, or both. There was no possibility—as far as it was possible to foresee—of an increase of earnings such as would make reduction of charges unnecessary. If reduction must take place, part should fall on the shareholders.

Another consideration was that the nominal value of stocks was of no real importance. The value of railway stocks depended on their dividends. There was nothing in this reduction which would affect in any way the possibility of stock earning dividends. The action the Government was taking was in the interests of shareholders.

EARNINGS.

"The earnings are not now, and, so far as we can see, never will be, capable," said the Minister, "of providing a reasonable return on the old capital. If a receiver were appointed to-morrow it would be impossible for him to find more assets than the written down capital of the company.

"The writing-down of the stock might, therefore, be described as anticipating the inevitable. It is quite true that it appears to impose sacrifices, but in the long run it probably benefits stockholders as a body. On the other hand, if it does impose sacrifices, is it not better that they should be imposed in an equitable, reasonable and carefully thought-out manner than in haphazard manner?"

The allegation had been made, and it seemed to be reasonable, that the railways had been starved—that, at any rate, provision had not been made for maintenance of the permanent way or renewal of rolling stock. He had been informed that to put branch lines in a reasonable state of repair would involve an expenditure, over five years, of £800,000. Over large stretches of the system there were very restrictive speed limits. Money which should have been devoted to remedying this had gone instead to provide dividends which were not justified.

Continuing, Mr. Lemass said that everyone was agreed that capital reconstruction of the company was necessary, and the reconstruction in the bill was based on a report prepared for the Great Southern Railways by a very eminent firm of accountants. He was not trying to divest himself of the responsibility for its introduction. He was merely telling its origin. It seemed a reasonable estimate, having regard to the likely future earnings of the company, if deputies thought that they could produce a more equitable series of proposals, let them come forward with their suggestions. The Government accepted it as a fair proposal, having regard to all the circumstances. It had been suggested that this reorganisation should not take place without consulting the shareholders of the company, and he would prefer that the reorganisation should be done as a result of the voluntary act of the shareholders, but the Government could not wait indefinitely for such action to be taken. The position was that the scheme could not have been brought into effect unless certain legislative powers had been taken, and, in any event, the proposals would have met with the same difficulties.

Mr. COSGRAVE (Cumann na nGaedheal, Cork City) said that the Minister was avoiding the equities.

Mr. LEMASS—It is clear that the proposals in the bill take into full account the rights of each class. After he had quoted from a speech of the Chairman of the Great Southern Railways, Mr. Lemass said that in all his conferences with him the chairman had insisted that capital reconstruction of the company was necessary in any measures for the relief of the railways. He (Mr. Lemass) also told them that he regarded capital reconstruction as necessary, and that the concessions and the privileges which this bill conferred would not be justified unless there was reconstruction of the capital.

To a question by Mr. McGilligan (Cumann na nGaedheal, National University), Mr. LEMASS said that he was not responsible for the terms of reference which the Great Southern directors gave to their auditors. He was assuming, although he admitted that he had no grounds for it, that the company had in their mind a scheme which would be voluntarily acceptable to the shareholders. The Dail would have another opportunity of going into these matters, but he submitted that the bill was a good one. If they had taken the capital of the company as related to the standard revenue in 1925, and what the capital would be in relation to the actual earnings in 1930, the Government would be justified in writing down the railways capital by £3,000,000 more.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Mr. COSGRAVE referred to the special position of the Debenture shareholders; and Mr. JAMES DILLON (Centre Party, Donegal) asked if, in the opinion of the Minister, the Dail was to confiscate property by legislation.

Mr. LEMASS said that if a railway porter down in Ballybunion, with 15s., could be dismissed in order to preserve the interest of the railway shareholders, surely it was not unjust to ask the Debenture shareholders to make a sacrifice which not merely benefited the company, but secured that the stock was going to be of more value to them.

Mr. DILLON said that the railway porter had nothing to do with the point about the position of the Debenture shareholders, and, anyway, the railway porter had his case considered: but the shareholder whose capital was being written down had not being consulted.

At this stage Mr. DE VALERA intervened, and said that the Minister should be allowed to proceed with his speech.

Mr. COSGRAVE said that he had no interest in Debenture stockholders. The only stockholder he knew was a holder of Debentures, who had other resources and was well able to look after himself. He was more interested in the Ordinary shareholder, but the Ordinary shareholder had very little right compared with the Debenture shareholder. He (Mr. Cosgrave) was interested in the equity of the matter.

Mr. LEMASS said that that could be dealt with again, and he then went on to deal with the proposal to have the railway directors elected by postal voting instead of by proxy, and to reduce them to seven in number. He drew particular attention to the proposal to abolish the right given under an Act of 1924 to the London, Midland and Scottish Company to nominate a member to the Great Southern Railways board of directors. If he had been in the Dail at the time he would have opposed it just as strongly as had members of the Labour Party, Deputy Mulcahy and others. Mr. Lemass added that the London, Midland and Scottish Company, to his knowledge, had never conferred any benefit on anybody in this country unless they had got the better of the bargain, and they were not likely to do it in the future. They had never shown the slightest desire to do anything that could be described as of the slightest benefit to this country, even with regard to the employment of very junior employés in their services.

BRANCH LINES.

Continuing, Mr. LEMASS said that, in his view, quite a number of branch lines must close down if the railways were to work on a profitable basis. Most of these branch lines had been losing since they were constructed, and all were losing in present conditions. Where it was reasonable to assume that road services could be provided, he would not refuse an application for an order to close a branch line.

In 1932 the railway company had been barely able to pay Debenture interest by curtailing expenditure on maintenance of the system and rolling stock. If adequate provision were made for depreciation and maintenance of rolling stock, including arrears, no Debenture interest would have been paid, and they could in those circumstances contemplate the stopping of the railways altogether. They had got to face up to the fact that unless they could, by legislation or by changing the conditions of the country, improve the ability of the railway company to earn revenue the railway companies could not be maintained. If it were going to enable the company to continue the main line services on a better basis and for a longer time, then he would not hesitate to make an order and defend the order for the closing of unremunerative branch lines.

Mr. DAVIN (Labour, Leix-Offaly) said that surely, in the interests of the public, some opportunity should be given to interested parties to make a case, if they could, against closing.

The MINISTER said that he did not think so. Members of the Dail must face up to realities, and he appealed to them not to lead deputations from towns asking that unremunerative and unprofitable branch lines should be continued, knowing that the cessation of these lines was essential for the preservation of the main service.

He pointed out that provision was being made for compensation for workers found to be redundant.

ONE ALTERNATIVE.

Concluding, he said that there was only one alternative to this bill, and that was nationalisation. He submitted that in reality the only essential difference between the proposals of the bill and nationalisation would be that the directors would, under nationalisation, be appointed by the Government, and under the bill they would be chosen by the owners of the railway. He had had proposals from many persons, not disassociated with the railways, that the Government should take the responsibility of nominating the whole or a number of the railway directors, but he had declined that responsibility.

The situation that existed was a serious one and could not be dealt with by any piecemeal tactics. He prophesied that the next bill brought into that Dail, no matter what party was in power, in connection with transport would be for nationalisation. He had no objection to that, but he did not think that it was the line of action that should be taken in the present circumstances.

Mr. MacDERMOT (Centre Party, Roscommon) asked would the Minister consider it practicable to make the reorganisation of the railway capital dependent on the consent of the Debenture holders.

The Minister said that he did not think it practicable.

EFFECT OF ECONOMIC WAR.

MINISTER'S CHANGED VIEW.

Mr. McGILLIGAN (Cumann na nGaedheal, Nat. Univ.) said that they had been told by the chairman of the railways company that the causes for their present position were: (a) trade depression; (b) the economic war, peculiar to this country; and (c) unrestricted competition on the roads. Undoubtedly, said Mr. McGilligan, the position was accentuated gravely by the economic war.

Continuing, Mr. McGilligan said that the Minister had told them that for a long time to come he believed that the railways must play a big part, but he did say that they were not essential. In 1931 the Minister had supported the view that the preservation of the company was essential to the industrial development of the country. Why had he changed? It was apparently for this reason: that there had been a strike in the Northern area. In the olden time the Minister would have called it a national emergency, but now it was only "an inconvenience." Why would it be a national emergency in the past and only an inconvenience now. It was, he (Mr. McGilligan) submitted, because there were to-day other forms of transport; but wait until this measure was passed and the trades unions got going, as they were bound to get going, and they had one big union controlling all railway and road vehicles, and if there was a strike would it then be a national emergency, or an inconvenience?

The MINISTER said that there could be a flood, or an earthquake, or a general strike.

Mr. McGILLIGAN said that it was unfortunate that in the present situation the Minister was attempting to come down on the side of the big company, and that he was definitely continuing the transport war. At present they had a system where lorries operated on the roads without control. They would have that system continued in the bill in the exempted areas, and the peculiar reasons given were that these were centres of distribution. These lorries were to have a free hand, and not to be subject to control, supervision, or licensing, or anything else. Eight thousand vehicles were plying on the road. Of these six thousand were being operated by traders, who, in future, would have to be licensed and become common carriers.

TOO MANY VEHICLES.

The fact was that there were too many transport vehicles operating in the country. 8,000 lorries were plying for hire and 6,000 of these belonged to private traders and were used for carrying their own goods. Under the bill all these people became common carriers and all and sundry could go to them and force cargoes on them.

Was there much good in the company having men on its pension books rather than on the pay-roll—that was what the bill was making for and that was not the way to carry on business. What was the use of leaving competition unrestricted in the exempted areas, which were the largest centres of population? The railways ought to be given what was the cream of the business. There was a problem to be met, and the 6,000 privately-owned lorries were always the crux of the situation. This bill, however, ought to be given its chance to see how it would improve the situation of the railways. It was only when added to the other measures that one could see the mentality with regard to the future of transport in this country, and both measures taken together would have to be condemned. He would like the Minister to relieve a certain amount of anxiety which would be raised in the public's mind following his statement in which he said that some stretches of the line were unsafe for traffic at a greater speed than fifteen to twenty miles per hour. It might be used as propaganda to attract passengers from the railways to the roads.

Mr. LEMASS said that this did not apply to any part of the main line, but only to branch lines, and, as the company already restricted the speed of their trains to what was safe there was no danger.

BRANCH LINE PROBLEM.

Mr. McGILLIGAN said that the branch line problem had been dealt with along the lines of the 1932 bill, and in doing this the Minister had aroused the hostility of the Labour Party, but by what he had done he had incurred the support of the Cumann na nGaedheal Party. If a branch line was not paying its working expenses why should it be maintained? He would like to hear the point argued by Mr. Norton. The Minister had said neither *au revoir* nor good-bye to the question of nationalisation. He had merely waved his hand to it. Although he wanted Deputy Norton to believe that it was only *au revoir* he wanted others to believe that it was good-bye. He had said in his speech that he had information that nationalisation had not always been successful, but would not commit himself to the statement that nationalisation would not be considered. He sympathised with any Government called on to deal with the restriction of competition. He would like to see the measure as it stood given its chance for a year or two, and it should be given its chance along with the measure to deal with passenger traffic, before any attempt should be made to reconstruct the company.

LABOUR LEADER'S OPPOSITION.

"AN ANÆMIC BILL."

Mr. NORTON (Lab., Kildare) said that one of the most significant things in that debate had been the unity, amounting almost to affection, which had been engendered between Mr. McGilligan and the Minister. There were 6,000 or 7,000 human monuments in this country of ex-employés of the railway company who during Mr. McGilligan's administration had lost their employment on the railways. The ex-Minister had pursued a certain policy that achieved that end, and the new Minister was pursuing the same policy. The Minister was running away from the ghost of public ownership, a ghost which he had largely helped to create. If any public undertaking had allowed the railways and the transport system to degenerate into the state in which they were to-day, then it would be an end for making a case for public ownership. It was through the mess and muddling of private enterprise that the railways had been brought to their present condition.

Mr. MacDERMOT (Centre Party)—And the trade unions.

Mr. NORTON, continuing, said that the worst possible form of nationalisation that any country had ever known was never worse than the gross inefficiency that characterised private ownership of the Irish railways. The bill also would mean the curtailment of railway services, and was bound to result in the lopping off of branch lines. Frankly, he confessed no great enthusiasm for the bill. It was nibbling at a problem that was national and urgent, and would not be solved by the mere passage of the bill.

The bill carried on a system of private enterprise which had given adequate demonstration of its inability to provide the country with a proper transport system. The Minister had frequently expressed his faith in public ownership of the railways, but one of the reasons he had given for not adhering to the view in a railways bill was that the Senate would not pass the bill. He reminded the Minister that the Senate passed a bill for the nationalisation of the electricity supply of the country, and when he asked the Senate to pass the Oath Bill he might have asked the Senate to pass a bill that was much more important; for it affected the lives of 17,000 railway men.

He was sure that the Minister must be sorry for some of the speeches he had made on the question of public ownership of the railways. In the Dail on 9th December, 1931, the Minister stated that public ownership was not alone desirable, but essential; that there should be unified control. In Athlone and Inchicore subsequently the Minister said that Fianna Fail were a pro-railway party, and that they intended to set up unified control under public ownership. The Minister had now scuttled the ship of public ownership, and they had not unified control. It was possible under the present bill for the present chaos to continue, and the same kind of inefficient management which the Minister had described as giving the public no confidence.

As to the remission of debts to the railway company, given under the bill to patch and bolster up inefficient private enterprise, Mr. Norton said that the Government were apparently in a generous mood, and he could not help wishing that that sum of £285,000 was given to the Board of Works to pay a decent rate of wages instead of the starvation rate of 24s. a week.

FUTURE OF RAILWAYS.

The section of the bill dealing with the closing down of branch lines and sections of branch lines indicated a complete want of faith in the future of the railway service, and it permitted 'buses to run on roads that would never be able to stand up to such heavy traffic. That section was a direct incitement to the railway companies to lop off branch lines; for it made it easy and cheap for them to do so.

Referring to the Road Transport Bill, Mr. Norton said that the bill, in his opinion, would make a confounded position more confounded still. At a later stage he intended to move an amendment to secure that proper wages and conditions should apply before merchandise carrying licences were granted. The Railway Bill was far from being a pro-railway bill, or from implementing the promises and declarations made by the Minister in regard to public ownership. It was an anæmic, sickly and milk-and-water bill, and had earned the commendation even of Deputy McGilligan in its regard for private ownership.

Mr. R. MULCAHY (Cumann na nGaedheal, Dublin, N.) said that one of the charges made by the Government party against Cumann na nGaedheal was that they failed to stop unrestricted competition against the railways company. This bill, he said, allowed unrestricted competition in all the principal transport areas. If there were to be a natural system of transport he would like to hear the case for a suburban system in Dublin discussed. Apart from Dublin, he asked if the Minister expected to set up a suburban system in Ballina. He asked if the Minister made a slip when he said that the centres of productions were likely to be less numerous than centres of importation.

The Minister replied:—"In the case of certain products."

Mr. MULCAHY said that that was a strange comment on the policy of industrial development. If a group of people were to be deprived of the cream of the traffic around the principal centres by unrestricted competition, they could hardly be successful.

DISMAY.

Mr. T. MURPHY (Lab., Cork, W.) said that the railwaymen in West Cork would read with dismay the Minister's speech on this bill. They would conclude from the tone of it that the death-warrant of the branch lines in West Cork was being signed. The promise of compensation was not sufficient. The history of railwaymen's compensation in this country was a sorry one, because hundreds of them had got no compensation, and many others had waited for years to have their cases heard.

Mr. S. MOORE (Fianna Fail, Wicklow) said that, while he intended to vote for both bills, he had no enthusiasm for them. The bills seemed to be what the Great Southern Railways Company wanted, and the best that the Department could produce. Why did the Minister adhere to the principle of standard revenue? It was proposed in the Railways Bill to protect the interests of the public, while in the Road Transport Bill provision was made to prevent the public from getting the benefit of the cheapest rates. The phrase, "An adequate substitute," was too vague as applied to the substitution of a road service for a rail service. Apparently under the Road Transport Bill, if the owner of a private lorry obtained a licence as a road carrier, he would have his lorry bought up by the railway company.

Hateful and intolerable as subsidies were, Mr. Moore said, he was of opinion that a subsidy of a certain amount to the railway companies for, say, five years, to enable them to keep going, would be preferable to facing the uncertainty, great inconvenience, and difficulties which would arise in the operation of the bills.

LABOUR ATTACKED.

"THE SO-CALLED ECONOMIC WAR."

Mr. F. MacDERMOT (Centre Party, Roscommon) said that there were a number of obvious objections to the subsidy suggested by Deputy Moore. If cash subsidies were paid out to the railway company year by year it would seem to him that their friends on the Labour benches would see that every penny of it was spent on keeping up an uneconomic rate of wages. It might be that the inefficiency of the railway management had had something to say to bringing the railways to their present condition. It was not easy for him to judge, but he felt that there was an equally strong case for saying that interference from the Labour Party and their followers in the country had a good deal to do with the plight of the railways. There was no doubt that the Labour Party were the most hide-bound reactionaries in the country. They had not an idea less than fifty years old, and they seemed incapable of facing up to present-day facts. While the bill provided for some change in the management by the introduction of postal voting, it did not provide any change in respect of the tyranny exercised by the Labour Party in the past over the railways. He (Mr. MacDermot) had even a hankering for their favourite solution—nationalisation—because there would be a little more chance that the railways run by the Minister would have more freedom than under the railway directors.

He sympathised with the Minister when he said that too much attention had been paid to the reduction of the capital, but he really thought that the writing-down of capital came to a question of facing facts. He regretted that it should be necessary to take coercive action with regard to the Debenture-holders, who were really creditors of the company; but, in view of what the Minister had said, he was prepared to accept it under present circumstances as inevitable. He thought, however, that they must try to free themselves from any illusion on the subject of what could be accomplished by legislation with regard to the transport position. Only a very modest amount could be accomplished by legislation.

The real trouble was the economic position of the country, and one specially aggravating feature of that position was the so-called economic war, for which the Labour Party was largely responsible.

Mr. ANTHONY (Independent Labour, Cork City), said that no reference had been made to the extravagant pensions paid to certain higher officials in the railway service, while old and faithful servants filling minor posts received little or no recognition by way of pensions. He said that he did not deny that the railway between Cork and Crosshaven was uneconomic, but, at the same time, he thought it was obvious to everyone that for a very long period there were stations on the Southern system which were not paying. The directors had managed things very badly. Was it the intention of the Minister that where certain sections of the line were not paying propositions, and other sections were paying propositions, they were going to close down those sections that were not paying?

Mr. DILLON (Centre Party, Donegal) said that he did not think that they could pass the second reading of this bill without an explanation to the House whether the Fianna Fail Party was prepared to stand for the principle of reducing the value of the Debenture-holders' stock without their consent. The position of the Debenture holders was entirely different from that of the shareholders, and he submitted that before their interests were interfered with their consent must be obtained, because he questioned the right of the House to deprive any citizen of his property by legislation.

THE POSTAL VOTE.

He did not care much for the principle of electing directors by postal vote. It was all right in theory, perhaps, but he did not think it would work out in practice. They would have elected as directors men with vote-catching names instead of men experienced in railway administration.

He said that the Minister had spoken of his resolution to abolish the director the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company had the right to nominate on the Board. He would like to know if this would involve the Great Southern Railway in any financial liability. Personally, unless the Minister was in a position to throw some very new light on the attitude the Government proposed to take in regard to the Debenture holders, he was not prepared to vote for the measure. The danger was that in order to adopt a course which might be expedient and rapid they might be establishing a precedent which that House might not wish to set up. In his opinion the principle enshrined in the bill was most dangerous. The rights of people who own the property should be considered, and they should not allow expediency to drive them into doing something which might have serious consequences.

Mr. CORRY (Fianna Fail, East Cork) referred to Section (8), under which the Minister had power to close down branch lines, and said that he was surprised that it did not contain some provision amounting almost to a prohibition against the running of 'buses on roads that ran side by side with these railway lines. That was particularly so, he said, in the case of the line from Cork to Cobh, to Youghal, to Fermoy, to Kinsale and to Mitchelstown.

The farming community could not do without the railways, and it was only natural to suppose that the railway companies would go on to the roads from these branch lines and use for their traffic public roads that had to be maintained by the ratepayers.

Mr. V. RICE (Cumann na nGaedheal, Dublin, N.) said that the whole principle of the bill was wrong in so far as that, without consultation with the shareholders, it took away their capital. He asked the Minister to explain what different considerations now applied in regard to the nomination of a director by the L.M.S. on the Great Southern Board. That directorship had been given in consideration for a sum of money given by the L.M.S. to the old D. and S.E. Railway. No interest was paid on that money, and so long as it was there they were entitled to have the director. If the director were withdrawn, as proposed in the bill, would that money have to be paid back, or what arrangements did the Minister intend to make?

Mr. KEYES (Lab., Limerick) said that the Minister had gone a long way along the road to nationalisation, which he regarded as the only solution of the present muddled position. The measure was not as comprehensive as he had expected, but it was some step in the right direction. He was not as all satisfied with regard to the provisions covering branch lines, and it appeared to him that the Minister had expressed himself as perfectly willing to sacrifice these lines without inquiry. What, he asked, warranted the Minister in thinking that a stroke of the pen would bring about unification of control, when at present they had three separate directorates for the Great Southern Railways, the I.O.C. and John Wallis and Sons, Ltd., though both the latter companies had been acquired by the railway.

Mr. P. BELTON (Cumann na nGaedheal, Dublin), who opposed the bill, caused a slight scene. Following a remark by him about Fianna Fail,

Mr. M. CORRY said: "You were kicked out of Fianna Fail for your turning and twisting."

Mr. BELTON—That is a deliberate falsehood.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Belton to withdraw the observation.

Mr. BELTON—Even though it is true? (Laughter.)

Having withdrawn the word "deliberate," Mr. Belton was allowed, amid the amusement of the House, to finish his speech without interruption.

Mr. W. DAVIN (Leix-Offaly, Labour) twitted Mr. Belton on his opposition to the bill, seeing that Deputy McGilligan had declared his intention to support whole-heartedly the second reading of the measure. He could forsee that if Mr. Belton voted against the bill he would be expelled from the Cumann na nGaedheal Party. That would add another page to the history of his association with so many parties.

At 9 p.m. the debate on the bills stood adjourned until to-day.

PLIGHT OF FARMERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S ECONOMIC POLICY.

Mr. HUGO FLINN (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance) resumed the debate on Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney's motion, moved last week:—

"That the Dail is of opinion that the economic policy of the Executive Council has in its results so impoverished a majority of the farmers of this State that they do not possess the capital requisite for the carrying on of their industry, and that in consequence the Executive Council should now take the necessary steps to supply to these farmers free of charge an adequate quantity of artificial manures, agricultural seeds and spraying material so as to enable them fully to utilise the resources of their farms."

Mr. FLINN asked what were they going to make the industry self-reliant on. Was it on the price that a single customerin control of a single market could offer them? Yet, Cumann na nGaedheal advocated that single market. The amount of chilled meat imported into England had risen until at present it consisted of eighty-four and a half per cent. of the total amount consumed. Three-quarters of the land of this country was devoted to stock-raising, but deputies opposite forgot the circumstances of the market they were competing in. They talked of an unlimited market, but in reality their market was only 15¼ per cent. of the British market.

As regards butter, the price quoted recently for Danish butter in England was 112s., while Australian butter was only 78s. a cwt., and after freightage and other expenses it was only 47s. a cwt. At the same time the Irish farmer was getting 117s. per cwt.

Mr. BELTON—Was he getting it in the English market?

Mr. FLINN—He was getting it, wherever he was getting it.

Mr. BELTON—He was being subsidised.

Mr. FLINN—And yet the party opposite talks about the down-trodden farmers, whom we, by our policy, are impoverishing.

Continuing, Mr. FLINN said that they had provided £200,000 for the derating of the small holders; they had given a moratorium on the annuities, which, he was informed, was worth £4,000,000, on the November and May-June gales, yet they were told that they were impoverishing the country and crippling the farmers.

Mr. MacDERMOT—I would like to point out that this auctioneer manner is not conducive to order or good business.

Mr. FLINN—Who is up for sale?

Mr. KEATING (Cumann na nGaedheal, Wexford)—The country.

Mr. FLINN asked how had the Government impoverished the majority of the farmers by keeping the land annuities, legally or illegally, rightly or wrongly, in this country?

By what authority did the Deputy bring forward this motion after his party had been repudiated by the people?

Mr. M. BRENNAN (Cumann na nGaedheal, Roscommon) said that the Parliamentary Secretary might have had some experience as mess manager, but he had none as an agriculturist. There had never been such an illustration of the old saying, "Nero fiddled while Rome burned," as was manifest in the Parliamentary Secretary's speech. Deputy Flinn's cynical and cheap jokes, which so greatly amused the back benchers of the Fianna Fail Party, were not entertaining to the farmers throughout the country, who not alone had lost the market for their products, but had had their credit cut down by forty per cent.

Progress was reported and the debate stood adjourned.

SENATE AND OATH BILL.

POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

MR. T. WESTROPP BENNETT, Chairman, presided at the meeting of Seanad Eireann yesterday.

On the motion of Mr. O'Hanlon, seconded by Mr. Dowdall, a resolution was passed giving the promoters of the Cork Harbour Bill, 1932, which lapsed by reason of the dissolution of the Oireachtas on January 22nd, 1933, leave to proceed in the present session with a bill identical in all respects with the bill which lapsed.

THE OATH BILL.

The next business on the agenda was the second reading of the Constitution (Removal of Oath) Bill, which has been returned from the Dail in the form in which it was first sent, with the following modification which is necessary owing to the lapse of time since it was first so sent, that is to say, the substitution in Section 4 of the figures 1933 for the figures 1932.

Mr. Wilson asked permission to have the second reading postponed until next Wednesday. His reason for that was that he was desirous of moving an amendment, a copy of which he had given to the Chairman, and which the Chairman refused to accept because it was too late.

Mr. O'Hanlon seconded the motion for adjournment.

The Chairman said that the terms of Mr. Wilson's amendment were:—"That the consideration of the bill be postponed until it had been made a subject of negotiation between the Executive Council and the British Government, with a view to an amicable agreement."

Mr. Counihan said that the resolution about the bill had only been passed by the Dail last Wednesday, and that there had not been much time since then to consider any amendment.

Mr. Farren said that the House had already given the bill a second reading, which meant approval of the principle of the bill. The people, at the general election, by a majority, had endorsed the action of the Government.

Miss Brown said that the Oath was part of the Treaty, and as such it was not proper for the Government to put it before the country in the last election. It was a matter of international agreement, and there was only one way to settle it, and that was by negotiation between the two parties who made it.

On a division the motion to adjourn the debate for a week was carried by 22 votes to 17. The voting was:—

For—Senators Bagwell, Barnaville, Miss K. Brown-Wilson, Mrs. Costello, Counihan, Crosbie, the Countess of Desart, Douglas, Fanning, Garahan, Sir John Griffiths, Guinness, Jameson, Sir John Keane, the Magillycuddy, Milroy, O'Connor, Staines, O'Hanlon, O'Rourke, and Parkinson.—22.

Against—Senators Mrs. Clarke, Cummins, Dowdall, Duffy, Sir T. Esmonde, Farren, Foran, Johnson, Linehan, McKean, Colonel Moore, O'Farrell, O'Neill, Mrs. Wyse Power, Quirke, S. Robinson, and D. L. Robinson.—17.

The Senate adjourned until next Wednesday at three o'clock.

SCENE AT CLOSE.

LABOUR DEPUTY ORDERED OUT OF HOUSE.

On the adjournment of the Dail, Mr. NORTON (Lab., Kildare) raised the question of the rate of wages paid to the workers on relief schemes carried out by the Board of Works. The answers of the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Flinn, he said, bore the hall-mark of flippancy. If it were only the Parliamentary Secretary as a deputy the matter would not have been serious, but it involved the whole policy of the Government on the matter of wages, and the policy of a Government that professed to stand for a Christian social policy. He hoped that the "low wage mentality" would be strangled.

Mr. FLINN, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance, said that he was not going to ask the Government, in any future relief schemes, to leave out of it the definite provisions for those seeking relief upon the basis of agricultural wages. There were a great many poor people in Ireland to whom the 24s. per week, which was paid in cash for work on relief schemes during the year, was the largest amount of cash they had ever handled in their lives. This year, out of the £2,156,000 provided for unemployment relief, there was set aside a small sum of, roughly, seven per cent. of the total to be used for the purposes of the most necessitous areas, to give them something more than what they were merely entitled to. He had spoken to a number of people working on those schemes, and any man who would suggest in their presence that the workers were being treated with flippancy would be torn from limb to limb.

THE SCENE.

At this remark there were interruptions from many parts of the House, and Mr. T. J. Murphy (Labour, Cork, W.) was heard to say: "Twenty-four shillings was enough for the native Irish, but not for a Liverpool man. You are a dirty liar and a foreigner."

At this point Mr. DERRIG, the Minister for Education, sprung to his feet, but in the noise which ensued his remarks were lost.

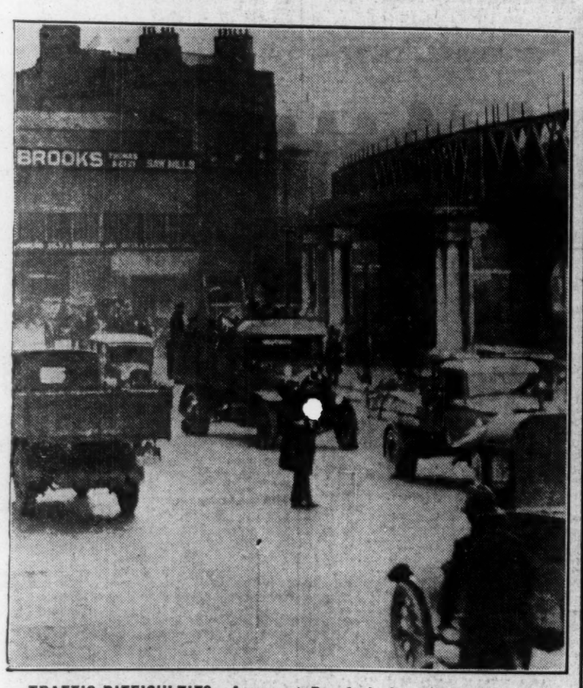
The SPEAKER called on Mr. Murphy to withdraw his remark, and Mr. Murphy intimated bluntly that he refused to

R.D.S. BULL SALE : UNIVERSITY GOLFERS AT DOLLYMOUNT

IN THE SALE RING.—The scene at yesterday's sale of bulls at the Royal Dublin Society's premises, Ballsbridge.

FUKIEN MISSION.—A group photographed at yesterday's sale, held in Dublin, by the Dublin University Fukien Mission. Included are Mrs. E. J. Gwynn (who performed the opening ceremony), Miss Stubbs, Miss Connell, the Rev. H. G. Forde, M.A.; the Rev. B. C. Waller, M.A., and Mr. Walter C. Wisdom (secretary).

GATHERING FIREWOOD.—A roadside scene near Naas.



TRAFFIC DIFFICULTIES.—A scene at Beresford place, Dublin, where road repairs are causing great congestion of traffic.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY METAPHYSICAL SOCIETY.—Left to right: Dr. W. Fitz J. Trench (speaker), Mr. G. T. J. Burrows (auditor), Dr. W. A. Goligher, F.,T.C.D. (chairman); Miss E. Montgomery (hon. secretary), and Mr. La T. Godfrey, M.A., F.,T.C.D. (speaker), at yesterday's meeting of the Society in Trinity College, Dublin.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS.—A group photographed at yesterday's meeting of Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin.

GOLF AT DOLLYMOUNT.—A team of golfers from Dublin University met a team of professionals at Dollymount yesterday. The photograph shows the combined teams on the steps of the clubhouse.

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DUBLIN BOARD OF ASSISTANCE.

CLAIMS OF THE SINGLE UNEMPLOYED.

Mrs. M. S. Kettle, chairman, presided at the weekly meeting of the Dublin Board of Assistance yesterday.

A letter was read from the Dublin branch of the Irish Unemployed Workers' Union asking the Board to receive a deputation to discuss the claim of single unemployed men and women for relief. About two hundred members of the Association marched from Cathal Brugha street to the Union buildings, where a large force of police, under Superintendent Patrick O'Connell, were on duty. The members of the Association were not allowed to enter the gates of the Union.

The Chairman said that the Board had received this deputation on a previous occasion, and the position was explained to them. If the deputation wanted to be heard again, they would have to send in a memorandum giving notice. That was the ruling of the Board.

Mr. Tunney said that these people represented the very poor, and he thought the Board might hear them.

Chairman—We have gone over the matter again and again. We cannot have deputations here week after week criticising our supervisors.

A message was sent to the members of the Association, who had assembled outside the gate, that they should send in a memorandum if they wanted to be heard at a later date. It was pointed out that a deputation from the Board would meet the Minister for Local Government on Friday to discuss the unemployment question.

The Chairman remarked—The cost of this place is over half a million pounds this year. The increase in the Dublin rates this year may be 2s. 6d. in the £, and it is stated that the demand of the Board of Assistance is responsible for it.

The Board appointed Mr. P. J. Medlar, T.C., P.C., to represent the Board at the annual meeting of the Irish Public Bodies' Assurance Company.

The number of cases on relief was 8,261, at a cost of £4,913, an increase of 269 cases and a cost of £168 on the previous week. As compared with the corresponding period last year, it showed an increase of 376 cases and a cost of £502.

Further consideration was given to the report from the acting medical superintendent, who at the previous meeting had stated that complaints had been received from persons whose relatives had died in the hospital stating that they had received no notice of death from the Dublin Union authorities. The night watchman and night porters in the institution were brought before the Board and addressed by the Chairman, who said that in three cases relatives of persons who had died in the hospital were informed first by undertakers of the deaths. There was only one thing to be inferred, and that was that some person in the institution had given the information to the undertakers. There was little doubt that the information was given for profit, and that profit was not made out of the undertakers, but out of the poor people. The Board was going to take steps to get to the root of the matter, and the person involved would be instantly dismissed.

The Chairman said she had been told that there was a definite commission paid by certain undertakers for such information—so much in the pound per funeral. It was a horrible trade, a ghoulish trade, and she was sure that no respectable undertaker would have any hand in it.

The matter was then postponed to a future meeting of the Board.

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DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORT.

Barometer (at 5 p.m.)—30.
Wind and Weather (do.)—Fresh S.E. winds; showery.

Foreign Arrivals—Luksefjell, of Oslo, 872 tons, Captain Olsen, from Jappa, with fruit; City of Antwerp, of Dublin, 555 tons, Captain Ferguson, from Antwerp, via Belfast, with general cargo; Castlemoor, of London, 4,078 tons, Captain Angus, from Sydney, with wheat; Dunmore Head, of Belfast, 1,056 tons, Captain Milner, from Riga, via Derry, with timber.

Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Connaught, from Liverpool, and Lairdsglen, from Glasgow, with passengers and goods; Slieve Gallion, from Holyhead, Lady Galway, from Liverpool, and Fastnet, from Glasgow, with goods; Guinness, from Manchester, with empties; Edith May, from Wexford, with malt; Portway, from Avonmouth, with fuel oil; Elmfield, from Ardrossan, Puffin, from Irvine, Ophir, Poplar and Ringwall, from Garston, Briarfield, from Actongrange, Tynan and Beechfield, from Ayr, and St. Mungo, from Cardiff, with coals; Slieve Donard, from Holyhead, and Lady Carlow, from Liverpool, light.

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GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

DUSTY FOOT FAILS.

STYLISH VICTORY FOR READY CASH : MANY FALLS.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

CHELTENHAM, Wednesday.

ONE of the striking things about the resumption of the National Hunt meeting here this afternoon was the immensity of the attendance. I believe that yesterday's constituted a record for a first day of the meeting, and it was by far and away greater to-day; indeed, many people found it crowded to the point of being uncomfortable. It all only shows what a great public there is for good steeplechasing in England if only we get decent weather.

I thought the racing this afternoon not quite up to the standard of yesterday's. There had been a drying wind in the night, with a touch of frost, but it only served to render the ground more treacherous where it had been cut up yesterday, and falls were far more numerous; indeed, the proportion of casualties was high to-day.

A POOR FIELD.

Only ten of the twenty-four runners in the National Hunt Chase got round, and on looks it was about the poorest field I have ever seen for the race. They were not up to the standard of a good point-to-point, like Lady Dudley's Cup, for example.

Dusty Foot was favourite again, and again he was beaten. As he won a race a few weeks ago he is no longer eligible to be entered next year, so all the years of waiting have come to nothing, and now Mr. Whitney must find another, if he is ever to win the race.

It was Ego, a six-year-old, who had run third to Holmes and Chadd's Ford at Newbury last year, and had fallen in this race twelve months ago, who was this time too good for him, and after Ego had taken the lead Dusty Foot could never get to him. Ego won by three lengths and ten lengths from the favourite and Shady Lake.

Miss Paget's horse, Redecision, was in the lead when he fell three fences from home, but he had been jumping badly, and one could see the casualty coming. Captain Brownhill, who rode him, was not hurt. Southern Vale was fourth, Mighty Lake fifth and Hy Brazil sixth.

The only casualty of any seriousness was the broken collar-bone which Mr. Anstruther Gray, the young M.P. for North Lanark, sustained when his mare, Belle Toi, fell with him.

The winner is owned and trained in Monmouthshire by Colonel Morgan Lindsay, a member of the National Hunt Committee, who has been running horses since his subaltern days forty years ago, and was ridden for him by Mr. R. P. Harding, a keen and efficient young horseman in the Fifth Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.

UNUSUAL MISHAP.

There was a heavy proportion of falls, too, in the National Hunt Juvenile 'Chase, and one of the casualties, Colonel Middleton's Scarteen, either fell on his head, or, more probably, was kicked on the poll as he was down; for he sustained concussion, a very exceptional thing in a horse. He was completely dazed and was removed in a float.

This race was won all the way by Le Fortium, who is French-bred, although he is by Pacific, who will be remembered as having been a good two-year-old in Ireland before he was exported to France. Le Fortium has won over hurdles in France, and was then bought to go into Mr. Hurst's stable. He made all the running here, jumping splendidly throughout, and when Sanctum, who was the only one threatening danger, fell at the last fence and was winded, he won by a length and a half, and a length from Bogey and Dusky Chief—a performance full of promise, especially as the four-year-old is a fine individual.

Of the sixteen runners for the Broadway Novices' 'Chase only five got round. The much-fancied Vic Fitzroi fell early, and then Glenhazel, who made all the running, was holding on well to resist the challenge of Somnus, who was under pressure. Coming to the last fence Swan Upping swept up to them, and running away from them on the flat won readily from Glenhazel and Somnus.

DAUGHTER OF CYGNUS.

The winner is a six-year-old mare by Cygnus, whom Mr. "Pat" Dennis trains near Wrexham for his father, Mr. H. Dyke Dennis. He bought her from Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw for only £200.

There was an indifferent sort of hurdle race to begin the day, the Lansdowne Handicap, which was won by the bottom-weight, Togaro, from Lord Puttenden, and a better race for the Seven Springs Steeplechase, which Sanpere won from Jack Anthony's best Grand National candidate, Lone Eagle II., with Monticair third.

Theras, who is in the "National," was favourite for this, but he ran badly, and was finally pulled up. Lone Eagle took the lead three fences from home, but was no match for Sanpere, when Mr. Shakerley brought his horse between the last two fences.

There were several falls in the Cotswold Steeplechase, in which that most promising son of Knight of Kilcash, Captain Charles Cartwright's Ready Cash, easily beat General Crack and Kaffir Corn, after taking the lead a quarter of a mile from home. This is a young horse of great promise, who was gaining his first victory.

SELECTIONS.

Quite Calm has gone wrong and cannot run to-morrow for the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase, which he won last year. He has also been taken out of the Grand National. Forbra will be in the field to-morrow, but in the heavy ground he may find the weight too much, and I make choice of LIVERTON LODGE to beat Society and Apostasy.

The Foxhunters' Cup is likely to be won by MILK PUNCH and GO EASY looks a good thing for the Coventry Cup.

GALTEE MORE.

A TEST FOR FORBRA.

WHITE FLAG'S GOOD CHANCE IN COUNTY HURDLE.

FORBRA will probably be having his last race before the Grand National in the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase at Cheltenham to-day, and, in consequence, this may be our last chance of weighing up his claims for the big race. In point of appearance he certainly is better than he was at this time last year, but his public displays have been far from pleasing. His first outing this year was in Pelorus Jack's race at Sandown Park, where, after giving a wretched display, he finished well behind the winner.

I prefer to ignore that running, as the Sandown course hardly suits this free-galloping animal. He subsequently won by a very narrow margin from Alike at Newbury, but here also his performance was not satisfactory. He appeared to be very tired after the race. The distance of to-day's race is four miles, and, with the going in its present condition, it is likely to provide a searching test of stamina. With 12st. 7lb. on his back Forbra may have too much to do, and I shall pass him over.

Apostasy is a sound stayer, and she gained a somewhat lucky victory at Manchester in January. She is fit, and is likely to give the best of them plenty to do. Harpooner is at his best, and appears very fairly treated in the matter of weight. He was an second to Delaneige at Nottingham, and the latter's showing in the Gold Cup advertises the form. Liverton Lodge has won her last two races, and should beat the plodding Steady Johnny. There is a good tip about for Sound Box, but I shall take my chance with

HARPOONER.

For the second year in succession Dusty Foot had to be content with second place in the National Hunt Steeplechase, and he may be turned out again for the Foxhunters' Challenge Cup. Here, however, he may find one or two too good for him, notably Ballybrack, who, prior to being beaten by Old Frnit at Haydock Park, had won four races off the reel.

Evolution comes from the stable that supplied last year's winner, Chadd's Ford. It is almost twelve months since he last had a race, but I hear that he is fit and fancied. Dream of Fortune has a chance, but

BALLYBRACK

may be best.

Mountain Slip and Nincompoop are two who are likely to play a prominent part in the Swindon Selling Steeplechase. Neither, however, is a reliable jumper, and I shall take my chance with

THE MOY,

who is at his best.

Young Middleton will one day win a race similar to the Stayers' Selling Hurdle, but on this occasion he may be outclassed by

DICK BUSH.

Dick Bush is in the same stable as Libourg, and at Lingfield he gave evidence of smartness by beating Black Admiral.

A big field is expected to turn out for the County Handicap Hurdle, in which I am told to expect a prominent show from Prince du Sang II. He is one of the most consistent horses in training, but here he appears to have as much weight as he deserves. Story of Eden, Rolie, and Chips are others of note, but I shall take my chance with

WHITE FLAG,

who, with only 11st. 5lb. to carry, appears very favourably treated.

In Golden Miller's absence

GO EASY

should be good enough to beat Brienz and win the Coventry Cup.

CHELTENHAM RESULTS.

1.30—**LANSDOWN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs. 2 m. and a few yards

Mr. C. S. Green's br. g. TOGARO, by Torlonia—Darkness, 6, 10-7 ..... K. Piggott 1
Mrs. N. Roberts's LORD PUTTENDEN, 6, 10-5 ..... J. Millar 2
Mrs. M. King's BYRON, a, 11-0 ...J. Ramey 3

Also ran—Bantling (Mr. E. Williams), Sansolena (Mr. F. Walwyn), Ferryside (Mr. W. Parvin), Merced (J. Frecklington), Leasingham Earl (R. Fawcett), Busy Bee (Owner), Fair Pauline (Mr. W. White), Denia Orb (Mr. G. Wood). Off 1.31. (Winner trained by Cox.)

Betting—7 to 4 agst. Byron, 11 to 2 Busy Bee, 7 to 1 TOGARO, 8 to 1 each Merced and Ferryside, 10 to 1 each Sansolena and Lord Puttenden, 100 to 8 Leasingham Earl, 100 to 6 Bantling, 25 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 13/6; places 4/-, 4/6, 3/-.

Won by a length; three lengths. Ferryside was fourth and Fair Pauline last.

The winner was bought in for 185 guineas.

2.0—**SEVEN SPRINGS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. About 2½ m.

Mr. G. P. Shakerley's b. g. SANPERE, by Sanfair—Perisse, a, 11-12 ...Mr. G. Shakerley 1
Mr. J. H. Whitney's LONE EAGLE II., a, 11-1 ..... W. Speck 2
Mr. V. H. Smith's MONTCLAIR, a, 10-11 ..... J. Moloney 3

Also ran—Theras (G. Owen), The Druce Machine (Mr. E. Williams), Master Orange (Captain P. Palmer), Star Shell (D. Morgan), Old Fruh (R. Chadwick), Physician (W. Kidney), Ferrans (G. Wilson), Pebble Ridge (D. Williams), Slater (Mr. M. Barry), Drakensburg (E. Sclater), Muezzin (T. Leader), Bellsector (T. Duggan), Mac's Choice (D. McCann), Mythologist (Mr. R. Fanshawe), Clear Knight (J. Walsh). Off 2.5. (Winner trained by F. A. Brown.)

Betting—7 to 2 agst. Mac's Choice, 4 to 1 Lone Eagle II., 13 to 2 Theras, 8 to 1 Mythologist, 100 to 8 each Old Fruit, Montclair, Star Shell, Ferrans and Muezzin, 100 to 7 each SANPERE and Physician, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 37/-; places 9/-, 4/3, 8/6.

Won by four lengths; two lengths. The Druce Machine was fourth and Mythologist last.

2.45—**NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE** of 1,000 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. 4 m.

Col. M. Lindsay's ch. g. EGO, by Pomponius—Fizz, 6, 12-5 ..... Mr. R. Harding 1
Mr. J. H. Whitney's DUSTY FOOT, a, 12-7 ..... Mr. G. Bostwick 2
Hon. Mrs. J. Lonquet-Higgins's SHADY LAKE, a, 12-3 ..... Mr. E. Paget 3

Also ran:—Southern Vale (Mr. R. Warden), Belle Toi (Owner), Dungarvan (Owner), African Hope (Mr. R. Bristow), Red Toy (Mr. F. Condell), Mighty Like (Capt. H. Campbell), Verick (Mr. W. Skerratt), Britomart (Owner), Hy Brazil (Owner), Keen Blade (Owner), Most Valiant (Mr. R. Kennard), Index (Owner), Kana (Mr. G. Wood), Gallant Lancer (Sir G. Lawson), Drakemyre (Mr. Payne-Gallwey), Shikari (Mr. W. Ransom), Bluebeard (Mr. R. Bissill), Redecision (Capt. Brownhill), Templebeg (Mr. G. Elliott), Innisfree (Mr. Bonner), Tetoa Star (Mr. F. Walwyn). Off 2.48. (Winner trained by Lindsay.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Dusty Foot, 6 to 1 Redecision, 7 to 1 Shady Lake, 10 to 1 each Most Valiant, Templebeg and Tetoa Star, 100 to 8 each EGO, and Southern Vale, 100 to 6 Index, 20 to 1 each Innisfree, Gallant Lancer, Bluebeard, African Hope, and Red Toy, 33 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 25/9; places, 6/6, 4/3, 4/9.

Won by three lengths; ten lengths. Southern Vale was fourth and Dungarvan last.

3.25—**NATIONAL HUNT JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. Four years old. 2 m.

Mr. J. G. Goldsmith's ch. c. LE FORTIUM, by Pacific—Bombance, 11-0 ..... F. Gurney 1
Mr. C. B. Taylor's BOGEY, 11-0 ..... J. Fawcus 2
Mr. V. H. Smith's DUSKY CHIEF, 11-0 ..... W. Kidney 3

Also ran:—Gossip (Mr. Payne-Gallwey), Prince Paul (J. Hanbury), Sea Trout (M. Fenkes), St. Jacques (E. Foster), Erasion (F. Maxwell), Avenger (R. Lyall), Brig (G. Owen), Lady Grantwar (T. Isaacs), Dominoe (J. Ward), Dutch Song (G. Wilson), Scarteen (G. Hardy), Result (J. Delaney), Lord Angelo (T. Leader), Flower Fish (M. Keogh), Kiltai (T. McNeill), Night Resort (G. Cannon), Plectrum (J. Goswell), Artillery Brand (C. Mallon), Sanctum (D. Morgan). Off 3.26. (Winner trained by Hurst.)

Betting—4 to 1 agst. Sanctum, 6 to 1 Dusky Chief, 8 to 1 each Scarteen Brig, and Lord Angelo, 9 to 1 Avenger, 10 to 1 each Plectrum and Kiltoi; 100 to 8 each LE FORTIUM, Lady Grunwag, Artillery Brand, and Bogey; 100 to 6 Night Resort, 33 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 29/-; places, 9/6, 18/-, 4/6.

Won by a length and a half; one length. Result was fourth and Artillery Brand last.

3.55—**BROADWAY NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** of 400 sovs. 3 m.

Mr. H. Dyke Dennis's br. m. SWAN UPPING, by Cygnus—Old Thing, 6, 11-2 ....G. Owen 1
Mrs. J. C. Lewis's GLENHAZEL, a, 12-0 ..... A. Wilson 2
Mrs. W. Whitehead's SOMNUS, a, 11-11 ..... D. Morgan 3

Also ran:—Cinnamon Diomond (Mr. R. Bissill), Lynton (D. McCann), Harem Guard (F. Gurney), Vic Fitzroi (J. Ramey), Troutford (M. Keogh), Latest Joke (T. Leader), Southern Hue (T. F. Carey), Delaclaire (C. Keeble), Reynoldstown (Mr. F. Furlong), Briscoe (Mr. F. Winwyn), Vainlove (Owner), Santick (Mr. Payne-Gallwey), Mr. Punch II. (Capt. Brownhill). Off 3.58. (Winner trained by F. Dent.)

Betting—7 to 4 agst. Glenhazel, 9 to 2 Vic Fitzroi, 7 to 1 SWAN UPPING, 8 to 1 each Somnus and Reynoldstown, 10 to 1 each Harem Guard and Troutford, 100 to 8 each Mr. Punch II. and Lynton, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 35/3; places, 7/9, 3/-, 9/6.

Won by six lengths; three lengths. Harem Guard was fourth and Lynton the only other to finish.

4.25—**COTSWOLD STEEPLECHASE** of 400 sovs. 2 m.

Capt. C. A. Cartright's b. g. READY CASH, by Knight of Kilcash—Vigora, 6, 11-7 ..... W. Payne 1
Major A. C. Maxwell's GENERAL CRACK, 5, 11-5 ..... J. Ramey 2
Mr. T. Metcalf's MINCE, 5, 11-0 .....G. Owen 3

Also ran:—Kaffir Corn (G. Bell), Ferrule (W. Kidney), Carmus (Mr. F. Walwyn), Black Admiral (W. Speck), John Gilpin (G. Wilson), Portslade (G. Hardy), Mabbot (F. Maxwell), Twelfth Night (J. Moloney), Donnington (D. Morgan), Scrambled (A. Price), Yankee Clipper (F. Fish). Off 3.29. (Winner trained by W. Payne.)

Betting—Even READY CASH, 6 to 1 each agst. Black Admiral and Twelfth Night, 10 to 1 each General Crack, Mince and John Gilpin, 100 to 8 each Donnington and Portslade, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 4/3; places, 3/-, 7/6, 5/-.

Won by three lengths; same. Carmus was fourth and Ferrule last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE (10/- stake)—Ego and Swan Upping. Dividend, £141 15/-. Pool, £945. Six winning tickets.

UNLIKELY RUNNERS FOR GRAND NATIONAL.

Ivor Anthony, trainer of Ballasport, states that the horse is at the moment a doubtful starter for the Grand National, as he has not pleased him of late. Ballasport did not finish in his last race at Newbury on March 1st.

Quite Calm strained a ligament in the off foreleg, in the course of a six furlongs gallop on Tuesday. He will not run in the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase at Cheltenham to-day, and will be scratched from the Grand National.

The Ace II., who is lame, was to have been examined yesterday by a veterinary surgeon, but the latter's sudden illness prevented this. Major Barrett, the horse's trainer, states that it is most unlikely that he will run in the Grand National, but he will have to consult the owner, who lives in France, before coming to a decision.

HUNTING.—Reports from the various packs, List of Appointments and Point-to-Point Fixtures appear in "THE IRISH FIELD." On Sale every Saturday. Price 2d.

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

Swindon Steeplechase—The Moy.
Stayers' Hurdle—Dick Bush.
National Hunt Steeplechase—Harpooner.
County Hurdle—White Flag (nap).
Foxhunters' Challenge Cup—Ballybrack.
Coventry Cup—Go Easy.

TO-DAY'S DOUBLE.

White Flag and Dick Bush.

1.30—SWINDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. 3 m.

	Age	st. lb
DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) ..... Hall	a	12 0
SLIGHT HOPE (Mr. C. Aldridge) ..... Barthropp	a	12 0
IRISH TEMPLE (Mr. H. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	a	12 0
HIPPOLYTUS (Mr. H. Bisgrave) ..... R. Preston	a	12 0
LIBOURG (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... W. Payne	a	12 0
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Down) W. Payne	a	12 0
KNOW HILL (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Roberts	6	12 0
VIVACIOUS (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	6	12 0
MILD-DAY (Mr. A. L. Lester) ..... Private	a	12 0
CANDLEMAS (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	12 0
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Masters) ..... J. Reardon	a	12 0
ROSEWILLIAM (Mr. A. J. Miller) ..... Philip	a	12 0
MOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. F. C. Parker) ..... J. Kelly	a	12 0
NINCOMPOOP (Ld. Portman) ..... Pease	a	12 0
KNAVE OF KILDARE (Mr. Pratt) ..... F. Morgan	6	12 0
BALLYSPINNER (Mr. T. Rommey) ..... Yates	a	12 0
PONGO (Major C. H. Stevens) ...Stevens	a	12 0
HATTON (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	12 0
REDAN (Mr. H. Lloyd-Thomas) ..... E. Piggott	a	12 0
THE MOY (Mr. F. Thrale) .....Thrale	a	12 0
RED ENSIGN (Mrs. S. Vyner) ..... Sweet	6	12 0
LE GUIDE (Mr. B. Warner) O. Anthony	a	12 0
PUNCHESTOWN (Mrs. Webster) ..... O. Anthony	a	12 0
DUFFIN (Mrs. T. A. Fairhurst) ..... R. Gordon	5	11 6
SALT OF THE EARTH (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..... Hurt	5	11 5

Betting.

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

01	DASH O' WHITE ..... G. Wilson	9/4
30	SLIGHT HOPE ..... Walsh	100/8
00	VIVACIOUS ..... R. Mason	100/8
01	MOUNTAIN SLIP ..... J. Ramey	9/2
10	NINCOMPOOP ..... F. Gurney	5/1
12	BALLYSPINNER ..... Mr. Rommey	10/1
00	PONGO ..... Mr. Stevens	8/1
	REDAN ..... Owner	10/1
02	THE MOY ..... W. Stott	5/1
0	DUFFIN	100/8
13	SALT OF THE EARTH	100/8

2.5—STAYERS' SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. 3 m.

	Age	st. lb
CUNNING BIRD (Mrs. B. Preston) ..... B. Preston	6	12 0
YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. Goode) ..... Goode	a	12 0
GAY AMOUR (Mr. R. P. Harding) ..... Weber	a	12 0
HERBERT'S CHOICE (Mr. Hayes) ..... Hayes	a	12 0
DICK BUSH (Mr. H. 7 Mills) W. Payne	6	12 0
PRINCE NOIR (Mr. R. E. Morel) Roberts	a	12 0
THE PHILOSOPHER (Mr. Newey) ..... Newey	a	12 0
SCARLET STRIPES (Mr. Power) ..... Barthropp	a	12 0
TOGA II. (Mr. Price) ..... Price	a	12 0
SUPER-HAINE (Mr. Ratcliff) ..... Hurt	6	12 0
HONEY-LOMOND (Mr. Shakerley) ..... J. Brown	a	12 0
ESSEX BEACON (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	6	12 0
THE BIRD (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12 0
SOBRINO (Mr. F. S. C. Usher) Wight	a	12 0
YOUNG BUCK (Mr. R. H. Brown) ..... I. Anthony	6	12 0
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) S. Wootton	a	12 0
WHAT JOY (Sir Keith Fraser) Fraser	5	11 8
HALF ASLEEP (Mr. J. Lewis) ..... H. Whiteman	a	11 8
ISPANDIAR (Mr. F. E. Peck) ....Willett	5	11 8
LARCHMONT (Mr. R. Renton) ....Renton	5	11 8
CHACKAJACK (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... G. Bennett	5	11 8
BRIGHT ARMOUR (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	10 7
SABLE (Mr. T. Rayson) ..... Rayson	4	10 7
ABBOTS FERRY (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	4	10 7

Betting.

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

	YOUNG MIDDLETON	100/8
00	GAY AMOUR ..... H. Weber	100/8
01	DICK BUSH ..... G. Hardy	11/4
31	PRINCE NOIR ..... Mosley	6/1
03	THE PHILOSOPHER Mr. R. Williams	10/1
00	SCARLET STRIPES ..... J. Ramey	8/1
30	SUPER HAINE ..... J. Gurney	100/8
13	HONEY LOMOND ..... W. Parvin	4/1
02	ESSEX BEACON ..... W. Stott	9/2
31	SOBRINO ..... Owner	8/1
10	WHAT JOY ..... Mr. L. Little	10/1
03	LARCHMONT ..... M. Keogh	100/8

2.40—NATIONAL HUNT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 1,000 sovs. Age st. lb.

FORBRA (Mr. W. Parsonage) ....Rimell a 12 7
16 VEU D'ARTIFICE ..... Owner 10 1
00 CROSS BARGAIN ..... J. Gowell 100/8
07 CHIPS ..... J. Moloney 10 1
00 BUREAUCRAT 100/6

3.50—FOXHUNTERS' CHALLENGE CUP, value 125 sovs., with 350 sovs. added. 4 m.

	Age	st. lb
BALLYBRACK (Lt.-Col. Tweedie) Wight	a	12 7
UPPER DECK (Mr. W. A. Gray) Private	6	12 0
SIR DAVID (Mr. R. H. Dunn) Private	a	12 0
RED TOY (Mr. F. H. Beverley) Private	a	12 0
SINGLE CRAG (Mr. A. Briscoe) Briscoe	a	12 0
CRANFORD ST. ANDREW (Mr. Chesterman) ..... Clayton	a	12 0
LAZY BOOTS (Sir G. Congreve) Congreve	a	12 0
DREAM O' FORTUNE (Mr. Dufosee) ..... Dufosee	a	12 0
SWAN OF AVON (Mr. Chartres) ..... R. Bennett	a	12 0
TETRASTYLE (Mr. C. Kelly) ... Private	8	12 0
HOMEBRED (Mr. H. Knight) ... Knight	a	12 0
EVOLUTION (Mr. W. C. Langley) Beshy	a	12 0
BACHELOR PRINCE (Miss M. Lack) ..... R. Payne	6	12 0
INDEX (Mr. D. J. Leitch) ..... Mobbin	a	12 0
HALF ASLEEP (Mrs. Leyland) Leyland	a	12 0
THEOREM (Mr. H. Llewellyn) Lindsay	a	12 0
CANUTE (Mr. R. L. McCreery) ..... L. Anthony	a	12 0
LINGNESS (Mrs. K. McGregor) McGregor	a	12 0
GRASSHOPPER II. (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Private	a	12 0
LEWES (Mr. Leo Patridge) ..... Beshy	a	12 0
SHAHT LAKE (Mrs. E. G. Pease) Pease	a	12 0
PUFFIN II. (Mr. J. C. Paterson) ..... Paterson	a	12 0
BROWN ALDER (Mrs. S. Petch) ..... W. Whiteman	a	12 0
RANGE FINDER (Mr. J. V. Bank) ..... Evans	a	12 0
MINSTREL BOY (Maj. H. Rankin) ..... Rimell	a	12 0
DECOLLETE (Mr. J. Johnstone) Davey	a	12 0
SARATOGA (Mr. J. Scrimgeour) Cranmer	a	12 0
PAY DAY (Capt. W. A. Shell) R. Payne	a	12 0
BROADWAS (Mr. T. L. Walker) Rimell	6	12 0
PRINTER'S ERROR (Sir H. Wernher) ..... I. Anthony	a	12 0
MILK PUNCH (Mr. G. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	12 0
DUSTY FOOT (Mr. J. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	a	12 0

Betting.

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

12	BALLYBRACK ..... Mr. G. Elliott	5/1
00	UPPER DECK	20/1
	RED TOY ..... Mr. L. Cundell	20/1
	SINGLE CRAG ..... Mr. A. Pilkington	33/1
10	CRANFORD ST. ANDREW ..... Mr. T. Bayles	100/8
30	LAZY BOOTS ..... Sir G. Congreve	33/1
03	DREAM OF FORTUNE.. Mr. H. Misa	10/1
00	TETRASTYLE ..... Mr. G. Kelly	33/1
00	HOMEBRED ..... Mr. M. Kennard	33/1
00	EVOLUTION ..... Mr. E. Williams	7/1
0	BACHELOR PRINCE.. Mr. R. Bissill	33/1
30	INDEX ..... Mr. D. J. Leitch	20/1
13	HALF ASLEEP ..... Mr. F. Walwyn	100/8
00	GRASSHOPPER II.... Mr. E. H. Martin	100/7
20	LEWES ..... Mr. L. Partridge	100/8
0	BROWN ALDER..... Mr. W. Skerratt	33/1
	RANGE FINDER..... Mr. Berry	33/1
30	MINISTREL BOY ..... Mr. G. Wint	8/1
31	DECOLLETTE ..... Captain Poole	20/1
00	SARATOGA ..... Mr. E. C. Pease	33/1
31	PAY DAY ..... Capt. Shell	100/7
0	BROADWAS ..... Mr. G. Wood	33/1
	MILK PUNCH ..... Capt. Brownhill	16/1
12	DUSTY FOOT..... Mr. G. H. Bostwick	7/2
20	THEOREM	33/1
30	PUFFIN II. ?	33/1

4.25—COVENTRY CUP of 300 sovs. 2 m.

	Age	st. lb.
BRIENZ (Mr. G. Beshy) ..... Beshy	a	12 0
SON OF KNOX ..... Private	a	12 0
ROAD AGENT (Mr. Bostwick) I. Anthony	a	12 0
GREGALACH (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... Woodland	a	12 0
CANDLEMAS (Lady Lindsay) ...Private	a	12 0
SHOVELSTRODE (Capt. C. D. Leyland) ..... Leyland	a	12 0
KILCASH HILL (Lady H. McCalmont) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12 0
GOLDEN MILLER (Miss D. Paget) ..... Briscoe	6	12 0
BRAVE CRY (Mr. W. Parsonage) Rimell	a	12 0
CASTILLIUS II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) Beshy	a	12 0
OLD BACHELOR (Mr. J. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	a	12 0
DISCUS (Mr. S. Wootton)...S. Wootton	5	11 7

Betting.

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

11	BRIENZ ..... Moloney	6/4
12	GO EASY ..... G. Hardy	9/4
00	CANDLEMAS ..... R. Lyall	8/1
31	BRAVE CRY ..... W. Stott	5/1

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Jacopo's Half-sister at Curragh.

Our Curragh Correspondent states that the following two-year-olds have arrived at R. Fetherstonhaugh's stables at Loughbrown Cottage to be trained:—Chestnut filly by Harry On out of Black Ray and bay filly by Manna—Starbright. The former is a half-sister to Jacopo and to the three-year-old, Eclair.

Bloodstock for India.

Our Curragh Correspondent states that Mr. J. T. Rogers has sold Goolash and Single Star for export to India, and they have left their Curragh stables for that country.

'Chaser Seriously Injured.

The steeplechaser, Scarteen, was seriously injured at the National Hunt Meeting at Cheltenham yesterday. The gelding fell while contesting the National Hunt Juvenile Steeplechase, and, as he was unable to rise, he was removed in the float. A veterinary examination revealed that he was suffering from concussion, and the veterinary surgeon expressed the opinion that he must have been struck on the head or jumped upon by one of the other competitors while on the ground.

Conyngham Club Committee.

The next meeting of the Conyngham Club Committee will be held at the offices, 8 South Anne street, Dublin, on Saturday, 18th March, at 10.30 a.m.

Racing at Hurst Park.

Racing is certain at Hurst Park to-morrow and Saturday. What little water there was on the course has completely disappeared, and the going will now be perfect.

Lady Owner's Purchase.

Bill Shakespeare, a five-year-old gelding by Trespasser—Susanna, was sold during an interval of racing at Cheltenham yesterday to Miss A. Phipps for 85 guineas.

A Broken Collar-Bone.

Mr. W. J. Anstruther Gray, Conservative member of Parliament for the Northern Division of Lanarkshire, and well-known as a racehorse owner and amateur rider, broke his collar-bone at the National Hunt Meeting at Cheltenham yesterday, when his mount, Belle Toi, fell while contesting the National Hunt Steeplechase. He was formerly a subaltern in the Coldstream Guards.

WORK AT THE CURRAGH.

THE CURRAGH, Wednesday.

A dull morning.

BEHAN sent Straid, Ballyorgan, High Treason, Ulster Lily and Achieve seven furlongs at a useful pace. Black Wings, Cargan, St. Ultan and Leap Year cantered steadily five furlongs. The two-year-olds, in batches, cantered four furlongs.

COLLINS'S Knight of the Mist galloped a mile at half-speed. Steve Donard, Blue Rosa, Enevelum, Maiona and Derrynaher cantered seven furlongs. The two-year-olds, with Silverdale, went three and a half furlongs.

DOYLE'S lads went seven furlongs at half-speed. Kildare's Pride, Pretty Land and Shy Lad did two canters. Some Gift and the two-year-olds cantered five furlongs.

FETHERSTONHAUGH gave useful mile work to Dak, Simon Wind, Soy Ann, Eagle Hill, Prince de Bulgarie and Hill Note. Sydney and the rest had road exercise.

GRIFFIN'S team did steady work up to a mile.

PARKINSON'S Liege, Film Fan, Misty Way, Cairn Lassie, May Tora, Roman Citizen, The Old Campaigner, Irish Fun, Stand Off, Grey Green, Knockmoy, Moyle Lassie, Sweet Hainault gelding and Hornshead, in pairs, cantered steadily over a mile; Three Star, Warford, Double Toy and the two-year-olds cantered.

ROGERS'S Song of the Hills, Capitulate, Sojourner, Corrymeela, Castleton, Parched Corn, Red Flame, Rathforde, Lady Warbler, Prise Poem, Clicquot and Oblique traversed five furlongs at an easy pace.

STOCKOCK'S Easter Star, Pilot Ship, Princess of Rheims, Clover Hay, Jack's Puzzle and Morning Caw cantered a mile and a half.

WELLESLEY'S Coolayna, Money Order and Istone traversed a mile at a nice pace. Sibell, Marie Vic, Shantony, Slipover, Orange Blossom, Alvain and Good Lady galloped six furlongs sharply. Neranja led the two-year-olds over four furlongs.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Dudley Selling Hurdle, Wolverhampton—Retina.
Palace Handicap Steeplechase, Hurst Park—Jack Ketch.
Selling Handicap Hurdle, Sandown—Prince Grosvenor.
Penn Handicap Hurdle, Wolverhampton, and Liverpool Hurdle—Graindorge.

BADMINTON.

HAMILTON BEATS DICK.

BOYLE AND RANKIN WIN MATCHES IN THE DOUBLES.

W. HAMILTON, the Irish and Welsh champion, won a gruelling battle, which exausted both men, against T. P. Dick to enter the semi-final of the men's singles event in the all-England championships at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, yesterday. Hamilton could do nothing right at the start, and, after losing the first game at 3-15, and failing behind at 4-9 in the second, he changed his racket, flinging the old one to the side of the court, almost in disgust.

THRILLING RALLIES.

Immediately Hamilton touched his best form. He levelled the score at 9 all, and was in front at 12-9. There were some thrilling rallies during the next few minutes, and Hamilton emerged with the game at 15-12. He was now playing brilliantly, and, starting the deciding game in his usual whirlwind fashion, he was soon leading at 7-1. He did not fall behind again, and, in a tense atmosphere, with more keenness than the score suggests, he won the game at 15-5, to enter the semi-final.

Meanwhile, Ulster had lost her main "hope" when J. L. Rankin, the Ulster champion, fell to R. M. White (Bristol), last year's runner-up. White, one of the greatest "smashers," walked his way through the first game, in which he conceded only one ace. Rankin, lobbing well, led at 8-7 in the second game, and ran out at 15-8. During the game no fewer than fourteen shuttles were used, a tribute to White's smashing powers, but Rankin seemed capable of countering that stroke. In the decider, however, Rankin became erratic after taking the first ace and leading at 5-0. He lost eight in a row, and was soon behind at 8-13. Then, lobbing wide, he was approaching defeat, and White, with a beautiful drop to the back of the court, took the game and match.

Hamilton and P. D. Macfarlane had a hard task to win their first round match in the men's doubles, beating G. R. Sherwell, the South African Davis Cup player, and G. Tautz by 18-17, 16-18, 15-4. In the first two games the Anglo-Irish couple were behind practically all the way, but Hamilton came to the rescue in the first game, and later dominated the play with a masterly exhibition in the decider.

IRISH PAIR BEATEN.

In the next round, however, Hamilton and Macfarlane failed against the holders, D. C. Hume and R. M. White, who were successful by 15-4, 18-15. Hume and his partner, discovering that Mac

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BECTIVE'S NARROW WIN.

FORWARD STRUGGLE AT SYDNEY PARADE.

BECTIVE RANGERS... 5 MONKSTOWN..... 3

Bective Rangers and Monkstown played a club match at Sydney Parade yesterday in the most miserable conditions. Heavy rain fell throughout, and the pitch was very soft and greasy. Consequently, play was scrambling and rather uninteresting, but Bective well deserved their win, as they were attacking practically all through the second half. The backs handled quite nicely at times, and only good spelling prevented them from getting over more than once.

Duggan and Bailey, the centres were the most dangerous backs, while Fitzsimons got the ball away well from the base of the scrum, in addition to making some good individual runs. Hannin was outstanding for Monkstown, his high punting and occasional short kicks ahead testing the Bective defence. Kinnerly was the best of a three-quarter line that was too well marked to make much ground with passing movements. After a level struggle in the first half, the Bective pack was on top afterwards, though Monkstown brought off occasional good loose rushes.

Monkstown got the only score of the first half. M'Cartan was slow to get to a kick ahead, and J. Kinnerly got possession and scored under the posts. Mullen made the expensive mistake of failing to convert. Early in the second half Bective started a passing movement inside their opponents' 25, and Duggan cut through to score, Bailey converting. Teams:—

Bective—R. F. McCartan; D. Magee, R. Duggan, P. Bailey, L. Doyle; J. D. O'Connor, J. Fitzsimons; J. Farrell, P. Lawler, T. Little, S. Deering, A. Wade, M. McAllister, J. McGrath, J. McMorrough.

Monkstown—T. Wall; W. McQuillan, J. Kinnerly, H. Beamish, B. Cruise; T. Hannon, P. Patton; E. Mulhern, M. O'Reilly, T. Byrne, R. Power, A. Kinnerly, P. Tighe, A. McCourt, R. Shackleton.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

Wanderers v. University College. Lansdowne road, 4.30.

AUCTIONS BY DOCKRELL LIMITED.

PROPERTY AUCTION TO-DAY (THURSDAY), AT 1.15 O'C.,

AT OUR PROPERTY SALEROOMS, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

265 CLONLIFFE ROAD, DRUMCONDRA.

136 RATHGAR ROAD.

£60 IN FEE-SIMPLE GROUND RENTS,

PAYABLE OUT OF NOS. 56 TO 67 FITZROY AVENUE,

TO BE SOLD IN ONE OR MORE LOTS.

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AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, M.I.A.A.,

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COX'S FURNITURE AND PIANO AUCTION

TO-MORROW, 12.30 O'C., AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK,

COMPRISING:—COMPLETE DININGROOM, DRAWINGROOM AND BEDROOM APPOINTMENTS; HALL AND LIBRARY FURNISHINGS, PICTURES AND PAINTINGS, CABINET GRAMOPHONES AND ABOUT 100 RECORDS; BEDS, BEDDING, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE; AUTOMATIC SCALES (2lb.), CLOTHES WRINGERS; SEVERAL VERY FINE AXMINSTER CARPETS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, ALL IN GOOD CONDITION. AUCTION COMMENCES 12.30 O'CLOCK.

FULL DETAILS IN TO-MORROW'S "IRISH TIMES." GOODS ON VIEW TO-DAY, 10-6 O'C.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 SHARP.

ADAM'S SALEROOMS,

19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, NTH.,

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, ANTIQUE SILVER, WATERFORD GLASS, comprising briefly:—7 Old Inlaid Satinwood and Mah. Semi-Cir. Tables, Antique Falling-leaf and Occasional Tables, Antique Nelson and Inlaid Mah. China Cabinets, Antique Nelson Secretary Bookcases, Nelson and Open ditto; Antique Slope-front Secretary, Pedestal and Office Writing Tables, Louis 16th Drawingroom Gilt Suite, in tapestry; Chesterfield Couches and Divan Easy and Occl. Chairs, Blanket Chest., Dumb Waiter, Davenport, Settees, Corner Cabinets, Antique Mah. Hall Clocks, Boule Mantel do., Hall Stands, Tables and Chairs; Mah. 4-Door and Open Bookcases, Sets Dining Chairs, Telescope Dinner Tables, Old Worcester Dinner Service, Table Glass and China, Combination Billiard and Dining Table, Modern Oak and Walnut Bedroom Suites, Mah. and other Wardrobes, Duchess Toilet Tables, Chests Drawers and Glasses, All-Brass, B. and I. and Oak Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding; House Linen, Blankets, Singer Sewing Machines, Standard Typewriter, Sheffield Plated Ware, Axminster Carpets and Rugs, good Dial Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Mangle, Furniture and Utensils, Geyser, Iron Safe, Shop Counters, etc. On View To-day, 10 till 12. Sale To-day (Thursday) and following day at 12 o'c. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,

Auctioneers and Valuers,

17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

OAK PARK, CARLOW.

ESTATE OF CAPT. H. A. BRUEN.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF 150 HEAD OF STOCK,

ON TUESDAY, 14th MARCH,

At the hour of 12.30.

SUBSCRIBER has been instructed to sell at the Home Farm on the above date, the annual draft from this well-known herd, which includes 2 young pure-bred Aberdeen Angus Bulls; a particularly fine lot of 74 14-year-old Shorthorn Heifers, 42 Aberdeen Angus yearlings, other young Store Cattle, and 5 large White Sows. Also 1 Tractor Trailer and other lots.

Catalogues may be had on application from the Steward, Oak Park, Carlow, or from the Auctioneer.

EDWIN HAMMOND,

Auctioneer and Valuer.

CARNEW, CO. WICKLOW.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

APOLOGY.

Our Telephone is now working again. Call us for a good

UMBRELLA.

Men's sizes from 5/6, 6/11, 7/11 upwards. Ladies from 3/6, 4/11, 5/11 up. All Colours 1/- extra

Repairs quickly and cheaply. Telephone 22485.

Smyths, The Umbrella House,

ESSEX QUAY, DUBLIN.

ALL Waterproof Covers, for Carts, Vans, Tricycles, Lorries, etc., supplied; best terms.—Coleman, 25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

BILLIARD TABLE, three quarter, Riley, Cues, Marker, Ivory Balls.—K 1696, this office. 8 A

CWT. Kilns or Bricks, Carts, Tarpaulins, Lorries, Tarpaulins, Sacks.—Perris Brothers, 36 Usher's quay, Dublin. T

CASKS, Feeding Troughs, eight gallon, 26/-; seven; 30 gallon, 5/-; 60, 8/- each.—Cooperage, 112 Phibsborough road.

DICTAPHONE Outfit, complete, in perfect condition. Owner entirely satisfied, but has no further use. Address "Z 2825, Dictaphone," this office. 5 D

FOR Sale, Side Saddle Riding Habit (5' 3"), medium size, perfect.—K 1517, this office. 7 F

IDEAL Domestic Anthracite Boiler for Sale cheap.—108, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 5 D

LOST Property—800 Umbrellas from 1/6; Overcoats and Waterproofs, Cycles, and various other articles very cheap.—W. P. Cullen, 51 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin. 20 X

MACKIE, Burns and Co.—Usual Weekly Auction To-day (Thursday), 1 o'clock. To-morrow (Friday) at 2.30 at Corporation Depot, Hanover street—Six Four-wheeled Army Wagons, Sand Drier, Tar Sprayer, Tar Boiler, Trap Carts, also many other Sundries. By order.

SINGER Sewing Machines, from £3, guaranteed; about 500 to select from, mostly new condition. Cash or terms; all makes, moderate charges.—Coleman, 25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

SPINAL Carriage, Invalid Merlin Wheeled Chair for Sale.—1769, Irish Times Branch Office, Rane-lagh. T

STOVE, Musgrave, heating capacity eighteen thousand cubic feet; suitable school or club; any fuel; cheap.—Meehan and Co., 7 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin. 7 F

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, from £3; fully guaranteed.—Norman Typewriters, 9b Trinity street. 4 D

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones and old Gold. Largest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton House, Grafton street T

FEATHER BEDS WANTED. Highest prices given. We send to examine in city.—IRISH FEATHER CO., LTD., TARA ST., DUBLIN. IRISH FIRM. 'Phone: Dublin 43407. T

WANTED, used Builders' Plant, Scaffolding, Concrete Block Maker.—K 1715, this office.

MACHINERY.

ABOUT Transmission—Robert Craig and Sons, Engineers, Ltd., York Street Engineering Works, first (George's street, Belfast, have in stock Pulleys, Mill Steel Shafting, Ring Oil Bearings and all Power Transmission Appliances. X

MACHINERY REPAIRS.

ALL Ordinary Motor and Machinery Repairs, including OXY-Acetylene Welding.—Manager, Tisdall, Sdly. T

WATCHES, REPAIRS, JEWELLERY.

FOR reliable Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs.—Pillar House, Henry street, Dublin. T

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE Prescott and Son, 9 Merrion Row, Dublin, close to Shelbourne Hotel—Superlative Lenses, covers possible defect; established 1875. 25 2

PATRICK Cahill, Optician to His Holiness Pope Pius XI., 15 Wellington quay; 100 years established; high class work; moderate charges. T

SIGHT Testing. Spectacle Repairs; moderate prices; best workmanship.—McGivney, 41 Henry street. 28 22

WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

ATWATER Kent 7-Valve Superhet for Sale; latest Model 137; all mains, new condition.—K 1647, this office. 7 F

RADIOGRAM, 1933, five valve, all electric Philco super-het; new, selling through unforeseen circumstances; heard any time; first £36.—19 Eaton road, Terenure (at Terenure 'Bus Terminus). 5 D

WIRELESS Thing you want to know, by an Expert, is in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 7 F

TIMBER.

WE now have stocks of all sizes of seasoned Felloes and Spokes.—Monacer, Lissadell, Sligo. T

BOX-SHOOKS.

BOX-SHOOKS—Boxes cut to sizes, tied in bundles, rough or planed, printed in any colour.—Packing-cases, Limited, South Lotts road, Dublin. T

FISHING, SPORTING, GAMES.

FISHING Rods and Tackle, every description, lowest prices; Flies tied, Rods repaired. Catalogues free.—Keegan, Inns quay, Dublin. 8 4

GARNETT'S for Fishing Tackle, Rods, Flies, Baits.—Parliament street, Dublin. T

GARNETT for Guns, Rifles, Cartridges, Gun Repairs.—Parliament street, Dublin. T

GUNS, Rifles, Cartridges, Accessories, Gun Repairs Catalogues free.—Keegan, Inns quay, Dublin. 8 4

TO Let, Salmon and Sea Trout Fishing, river and lakes, with lodge.—Mitchell Henry, Letterfrack Galway. 6 E

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL Upright Grand Piano, perfect condition, little used; moderate.—K 1693, this office. 8 A

GERMAN Piano, direct from Froud, London; newest inventions, including Collier's "Clavier" keyboard; £45; also Hoover, perfect condition.—10 Mulgrave terrace, Kingstown. 6 E

PIANO, Schiedmayer, excellent condition; £40 or nearest offer.—55 Orwell road, Dublin. 6 E

THE Gramophone Store, Johnston's Court, off Grafton street, open till 9. Look for electric sign. Every Parlophone Record in stock. T

WANTED, Upright or Baby Grand Piano; reasonable; state price, maker.—K 1674, this office. 8 A

HOUSES AND LANDS.

BATTERSBY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1815. 'PHONE 21042 (2 lines).

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, NICELY SITUATED, AT GLENAGEARY; close to rail station; with pleasure grounds and large well-stocked garden. A very considerable sum has recently been expended on improvements, including electric lighting, and the house is now in perfect decorative order and repair. Contains 4 splendid reception rooms, 4 bright family bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom (h. and c.), ample domestic offices, garage for two cars. For Sale at an attractive price, or would Let Unfurnished. Further particulars from Sole Agents, BATTERSBY & CO.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, ON 15 ACRES, NICELY SITUATED IN SOUTH CO. DUBLIN, WITHIN 8 MILES OF CITY, convenient to rail station and 'bus. Residence is in splendid decorative order and repair, and fitted with electric light and central heating; 4 reception rooms, 5 family bedrooms, and usual offices. Exceptionally fine gardens and pleasure grounds, garage and out-offices. For Sale, apply BATTERSBY & CO.

BATTERSBY & CO.,

Auctioneers and Valuers,

39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

New Spring HATS at KELLETTS

Featuring the latest developments of Millinery at keenest prices.

ORDER BY POST

ANNE.—Practical Hat of beeswing felt, light as air and splendid for hard wear, in various heather mixtures for tweeds, also black, navy, red, etc. Sizes, 6¼ to 7¼ 15/11

Postage and Box 9d.

MAUDE.—Dainty beret of stitched Angora tweed, in all the newest colourings, including ice blue, cashs, cerise, parma, silver, currant red, etc. 4/11

Postage 4d.

ORDER BY POST

7071.—Charming Walmar Hat of fancy straw, trimmed with two-tone silk ribbon, grey, brown, black, navy, mauve, choc., blue, etc. Sizes up to 7¼. 15/11

Postage and Box 9d.

We specialise in making hats—any design copied.

KELLETTS, George's St., Dublin

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

EARLY WORK.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—

There need be no idle time in the poultry yard from this on. We must be up and doing now. Already numbers of breeders have hundreds of chickens out from the incubators, and those who use hens have been setting every broody bird that turns up. Though the mornings are still a bit dark, daylight will be increasing rapidly, and no poultry-keeper should be in bed after five or six o'clock this month. Early chickens must have their first feed not later than when it is light enough to feed them, and as the days lengthen feed by the first daylight. It is rather soon yet to leave the trap-doors of the roosting houses open all night, but they should be opened in the morning before daylight, so as to let in the fresh, cool air before the birds come out.

Power Seeds

"THE WORLD'S BEST."

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CUTTINGS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Garden Correspondent says:—

Early flowering varieties now root freely if inserted in a shallow box of sandy soil over which a pane of glass is placed to prevent flagging, as, indeed, will the later flowering kinds; but those grown in large pots for show purposes should already have the cuttings rooted. For all general purposes, nevertheless, we find cuttings inserted now, provided clean, healthy shoots are taken from the base of the old, cut-back plants, quite satisfactory, although in the case of plants which have come comfortably through the winter in the flower border prompt division gives nice rooted bits for immediate replanting.

AT Drummond's—Procure Begonias for starting under glass, to plant out in May or June, from 2/6 dozen, Gladiolus in great variety, for planting now, from 1/- dozen, 7/6 100.—Drummond's, Ltd., 58 Dawson street, Dublin. T

A PERFECT Lawn—Drummond's Perfection Lawn Grass, the finest dwarf growing Grass for Bowling Greens, Putting Greens, Croquet Lawns, etc., 3/- per lb., 36/6 per stone. Nothing to touch it! No. 1 Mixture 2/9 per lb., No. 2 Mixture 2/- per lb.—Drummond's Ltd., 58 Dawson street, Dublin, and Carlow. 12 D

A SPECIALIST in Garden Planning, rock gardens, crazy paving, rustic pergolas, hard tennis courts, colaspaline material supplied; R.H.S. medalist.—E. G. White, F.R.H.S., Whitechurch Nurseries, Rathfarnham, Terenure, 747. T

ALPINE Nursery, Ballawley Park Dundrum, Dublin—Choice Early Saxifrages and other Rock Plants; moderately priced; list on application. 8 2

APPLE Trees, 12 in., 12 varieties, 12 3/-, 24 20/- and 24/-; Sitka and Norway Spruce, about 40 ins., 12 3/-, 50 10/6; Lawson's Cypress, 16 ins., 12 3/6, 24 ins. 5/-; Darwin's Barberry, 24 ins., 12 5/-.—Nash, Athlone. 6 E

DAFFODILS, 400 5/-, post free, from Monday next.—Reid, Carramore House, Currow, Ballina, Co. Mayo.

FOR Sale, Mangolds and Turnips, splendid roots; delivered if required.—Monteith, Newtownmountkennedy. Co. Wicklow. 8 A

GALVANISED Wire Netting, Extending Wood Trellis, Garden Arches, Spades, Rakes; lists free. Staveley's Stores, 137 Parnell street. 12

GREENHOUSES Repaired, Glazed, Painted, Garden Lights and Frames—Byrne, 7 Barrow street. 6 E

LAWN MOWER REPAIRS in our own up to date works; also collect and deliver machines.—Thomas McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 8 3

LAWN Mowers, Garden Rollers, all Garden Requisites.—The Dairy Engineering Co., Ltd., Dublin. 3 X

LAWN MOWERS thoroughly ground and done up by electrical machinery and expert mechanics in our own large, up to date workshops.—Maguire and Gatchell, Ltd., 15 Dawson street. 27 X

MANGOLDS, 36/- per ton delivered; Manure, large loads, 9/-.—Blackrock House, Blackrock. T

NASH'S Nursery, Athlone, is the place to buy Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Roses, Climbers, etc. Catalogues free. 16 9

POWER'S Giant Sweet Peas, "Champion Twelve" Collection, 20 seeds each, 12 finest varieties; 2/6; 10 seeds each, 1/6. Power's "Premier Eighteen" Collection, 20 seeds each, 18 finest varieties; 2/6; 10 seeds each, 2/3. Standard Mixture, per oz., 9d., lb. 5/-. Spencer Mixture, oz., 1/4. Post free. Catalogues free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 3 X

POWER'S Certified Seed Potatoes, from 1/6 per stone. Catalogue free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 3 X

POWER'S Seeds—The World's Best. Catalogue free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 3 X

PALMS—Beautify your garden and grounds with Dracena Decorative Palms, splendid 2 ft. plants, 10/- dozen, sample 2/-; carriage paid.—Cedar Nurseries, Rosslare 8 D

"QUALCAST" Lawn Mowers, guaranteed; reduced prices from 25/-; lists free.—Staveleys, Agents, 137 Parnell street. 3 X

RASPBERRIES, "Falstaff," delicious, large, prolific, 50 10/6.—Captain McCheane, Wellbrook, Freshford, Kilkenny. 7 F

STRAWBERRY Plants—Giant "Unknown," 11 year old, magnificent cropper, fruiting this summer, 9/- 100, free.—Gardener, Mosstown, Longford. 8 A

SCHIZOSTYLIS Coccinea (Kaffir Lily), 3/6; Mrs. Hegarty, 4/6 100.—Smith, Cummerscale, Timahely. 8 A

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

EARLY WORK.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—

There need be no idle time in the poultry yard from this on. We must be up and doing now. Already numbers of breeders have hundreds of chickens out from the incubators, and those who use hens have been setting every broody bird that turns up. Though the mornings are still a bit dark, daylight will be increasing rapidly, and no poultry-keeper should be in bed after five or six o'clock this month. Early chickens must have their first feed not later than when it is light enough to feed them, and as the days lengthen feed by the first daylight. It is rather soon yet to leave the trap-doors of the roosting houses open all night, but they should be opened in the morning before daylight, so as to let in the fresh, cool air before the birds come out.

A POULTRY Farm for Sale as a Going Concern, well equipped with modern plant; remunerative business; convenient to city and suburban markets, together with beautifully Furnished Gentleman's Residence, standing in its own grounds, well planted, with nice paddocks attached; this is an attractive offer.—Garvey and Good, Lincoln place. 8 A

A. B. Turkey Eggs, 1/6 each; prize birds, Department ringed.—Mrs. Macken, Browntown, Navan. 8 X

HOUSES AND LANDS.

JAMES S. McMAHON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,

Co. Dublin—FARM, 245 ACRES, only 8 miles from town, for Sale, in splendid heart; good house, fine out-offices, cottages; specially suitable for dairy farm; will accommodate 100 cows. Seen on our order.

£284 p.a. for Sale, TO PAY A CLEAR 10 per cent.; secured on two handsome Business Premises, South City; let on lease to excellent tenants. A splendid investment. Price £2,500.

Fee-Simple Ground Rent of £73 15/- (ONE COLLECTION), payable out of city premises. Sold to pay 5 per cent. All particulars from—

JAMES S. McMAHON & CO.,

132 STEPHEN'S GREEN & 100 MAIN ST., BRAY.

BANGOR, CO. DOWN. TERRACE HOUSE, Gray's Hill, for Sale, containing 2 reception, 5 bedrooms; bath. Within a few minutes of sea front. Ideal situation. Suitable for conversion into shop. Further particulars from Thomas Bailie, Estate Agent, 51 Main street, Bangor.

BANGOR. FOR SALE, large double-fronted Residence, Queen's Parade, containing 2 reception, kitchenette and 7 bedrooms; bath, and all modern conveniences; separate door and stairway entrance to top floor studio. Further particulars from Thomas Bailie, Estate Agent, 51 Main street, Bangor.

BANGOR. BUILDING SITES to Let in all parts of town.—Bailie, Agent, 51 Main street, Bangor.

BANGOR. TO LET, furnished, winter months, 5 Princetown terrace, containing 2 reception and five bedrooms; £3 per month.—Bailie, Estate Agent, 51 Main street.

BANGOR. TO LET, unfurnished semi-detached Bungalow, Groomsport road, containing 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bath, etc. Rent, £52 and taxes.—Bailie, Agent, 51 Main street.

BANGOR. MAIN STREET, 1st and 2nd floor Offices to Let. Rents reasonable, landlord paying taxes. For further particulars apply—Thomas Bailie, Estate Agent, 51 Main street.

BANGOR. NUMEROUS UNFURNISHED HOUSES for Sale and to Let in all parts of town. Lists free on application to—Thomas Bailie, Estate Agent, 51 Main street, Bangor. 'Phone: 57.

BANGOR. TO LET, unfurnished, Princetown road, Terrace House, containing 3 reception, 4 bedrooms. Rent reasonable to careful tenant.—Bailie, Agent, Bangor, Co. Down.

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

BLACK Polly Half Jersey Cow, calved week, first calf; rich milker, correct.—Jubilee Hall, Bray. 8 E

FOR Sale, Red Springing Cow, second calf, time up Apply Lewis, Charleville, Enniskerry. 6 E

FOR Sale—Two Dexter Heifers, calving April; pure bred; £10 each. Address "Z 2898, Heifers," this office. 8 F

FOR Sale—A small lot Heifers, nice stamp for breeding; blacks, blues; two years old; £8 10- each. Address "Z 2899, Cattle," this office. 8 F

FOR Sale, Pedigree, two Jersey Strippers, milkin'; Shorthorn, freshly calved, good milker.—Parnell, Zion House, Glenageary.

SPLENDID Anglo-Nubian Pet Goat, superior milker, kidding 1st April; £2.—Moynihan, Manor Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

SPLENDID Calves, all ages, 'phone 51547.—Portmahon Lodge, Grand Canal, Herbert on Bridge, Dublin.

WANTED, Jersey or Guernsey Cow, 4 to 6 years, calved or near calving; state particulars. Address "Z 2826, Cow," this office. 6 E

YOUNG Springer for Sale, cheap.—46 Capel street.

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ARGOSY Kennels Board your Dog in comfort. Pedigree Terrier Puppies for sale. Apply Mrs. Sayers Hicks, Glen Druid, Shankill. Tel. Shankill 22. T

BLACK Cocker Dog, pure bred, for Sale, under 5 years old; good watch dog or companion, 50/.—Young, Newbridge. T

FOR Kennel News, Articles and best Reports of Dog Shows, also Irish Kennel Club Registrations, Reports of Meetings, etc., read the "Irish Field," official organ of the Irish Kennel Club. Published every Saturday. Price 2d. On Sale at all Newsagents and Bookstalls. T

IRISH Terrier Puppies and Adults, Wire Fox Terrier, year old.—Fitzgerald, Blackrock, Dublin.

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

BLACKROCK—Shop and Living Accommodation, Confectionery and Tobacco, £125 per annum Apply Stanley and Co., Blackrock. T

BUILDING Ground to Let on Beaumont road, Drumcondra, space for six houses at least. Apply Barrett, Solicitor, 15 South Frederick street, Dublin. 8 A

BUILDING Sites to Let, good position, for quick sales.—Martin and Lord, 53 Upper George's street, Kingstown. 8 A

CENTRAL Premises, suitable for small factory, warerooms, storerooms, packingroom; electric light, tower; two storeys over street level; to Let.—Lord and Co., 117 Stephen's Green 7 F

GROUND Floor Factory Premises, 11/12 Marlborough place, new building, 4,000 feet area, good light, all conveniences.—McEvoy, 50 Henry street. 8 A

MEDICAL Hall, House and Shop, for Sale, Dublin. Cash premises. Address "Z 2871, Hall," this office. 7 F

OFFICES to Let, Merrion row; suit architects, solicitors, or others requiring well-lighted offices.—Murgetson, Solicitor, 11 Ely place. 6 E

OFFICES required, two adjoining rooms, first or second floor, vicinity Dawson, Kildare, Dame streets; rent from £30 to £40 p.a., inclusive.—K 1710, this office. 8 A

SHOP (lock-up, new, Merrion row, to Let; suit tobacconist any business.—Murgetson, Solicitor, 11 Ely place. 6 E

TO Let, new Shop, up-to-date front, best position in Bray. Seen any time. Apply D. J. Drennan and Co., Quinsborough House, Bray. T

TO Let, excellent Site in Glasnevin area, suitable for erection of garages. For terms, apply K 1643, this office. 7 F

TWO Yards, large Sheds, Stables and Lofts to Let; buildings may be adapted for industrial purposes; Rathfarnham district, convenient to 'bus and electricity supply.—K 1692, this office. 8 A

WANTED, small Premises, suitable packing, clean; preferably North suburbs; full particulars. Address "Z 2919, Premises," this office. 8 A

WANTED, Wine and Tea Store, any part city.—Arthur Jones, Son, 10 Stephen's Green. 8 A

106-107 MIDDLE Abbey street, Dublin—Large Premises to Let or Sell. Street—Dan William House, Lower Mount street, Dublin. 8 3

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ABANDON House Hunting. Consult Garvey and Good. Expert advice at your command. Free lists on application.—20 Lincoln place, Dublin. 'Phone 62468. T

ALBERT MacARTHUR, "The Housemaker," of "MacArthur House," 17 FITZROY STREET. T

AT Kilbiney, Glenageary, Kingstown, Monkstown to Dublin suburbs—Meagher, Auctioneer, Sandycove road, has big list choice Detached Houses, Bungalows and Cottages for Sale, all prices. Just consult him. 64 4

ATTRACTIVE City Houses—Leeson street, Upper Fitzwilliam street, Merrion square, Fitzwilliam square.—Kitchingham and Co., 11 Lower Baggot street. T

AT 40 Cherryfield avenue, Sandford, House for Sale; possession; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bath (hot and cold); electric light, gas; ground rent £4 10/-; lease 900 years. On view, 10 to 12. T

AT North Co. Dublin—Splendid Farm, 245 Statute acres, good house, fine outbuildings, cottages, etc.; suitable for tillage or dairy farm; would accommodate 100 cows. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 8 A

AT Kilcool—Charming Detached Residence, on one acre, for Sale, price £500; seven rooms, kitchen, hot bath, garden, tennis ground, garage; bungalow in course of erection; inclusive price £626; lease 999 years. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 8 A

AT Rathgar—Fine roomy House, on tram line, suitable for professional or private residence; nine apartments, bathroom, long garden front and rear, rear brings in £26 a year, which is included; lease 999 years. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 8 A

AT Rathgar—Pretty Detached Villa; 3 sittingrooms, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, hot bath, garden, tennis ground and garage; £1,700. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 7 F

AT Seapoint avenue—Attractive Bungalow; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath (h. and c.), garden; rent fines; lease for ever; remission or rates.—Lloyd and Co., 117 Stephen's Green. 7 F

BUTTERFIELD PARK ESTATE, RATHFARNHAM.

Convenient to tram and 'bus. Attractive semi-detached Residences, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom (lavatory separate), kitchen, scullery, and all modern conveniences. Garage, guidens front and rear; electric light and power plugs. Fully decorated, and ready for occupation. Price £1,050, free of all charges. Remission of rates. Apply on site. 8 F

BATTERSBY and Co., Auctioneers and House Agents. Established 1815. Houses for Sale in city, suburbs, and county. Lists free on application. Call, write, or 'phone, 21042. 39 Westmoreland street, Dublin. 7 F

BATTERSBY over, £1025. Drumcondra, modern Box House, 7 rooms, bath, electric, large garden. 7 F

BATTERSBY over, £1,050. Clontarf, mounts, 7 rooms, bath, electric, large garden, garage 7 F

BATTERSBY over, £1,200. Terenure, pre-war House, 8 rooms, bath, electric, garden, space garage 7 F

BATTERSBY over, £1,600. Ballsbridge, semi-detached, 8 rooms, bath, electric, garden. 7 F

BEAUTIFUL detached, non basement Residence, pleasure grounds; lease for ever; rent only £5 10/-. Bond, 24 Main street, Blackrock (over Monument Creamery. Big Selection Wonderful Bargains. 4 D

BLACKROCK—Attractive pre-war, non-basement House in choice locality; long lease, only subject to £3 per annum; £900. Apply Healey and Co., Blackrock 6 E

BALLSBRIDGE—41 Raglan road, double Garage. Inquire 5 Elgin road. Open Saturday, 3-5. 8

BANGOR, Co. Down—Bonnyhadee road—Well built Villa (built 1924) detached Villa for Sale; southern aspect; two large reception rooms, 4 large bedrooms, breakfast room (boiler grate), wash-house, bath (h. and c.), two lavatories, room for garage, good sized garden (front and rear); F.L.V. £35; price £1,200. Further particulars, address Box No. 910, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 20 E

CLONTARF, Hollybrook road—Semi detached, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, garden (front and rear), e.i. and gas, garage; part remission rates; £950. cash.—K 1646, this office. 4 D

CLONTARF—Semi-detached, non-basement House, containing 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, hot bath, garden, garage, electric light and gas; price £950. Seen on our order.—Dockrell Limited, Agents. 6 E

COWPER road (adjoining)—Detached pre-war Residence, five bedrooms, garage, £1,300.—Arthur Jones and Son, 10 Stephen's Green. 8 A

CLONTARF—Pre-war, 2-d. tram, brick House, 8 principal apartments, garage space, £1,000.—Arthur Jones, Stephen's Green. 8 A

COMPACT new House, seven rooms, e.i., garden, garage, nice situation; easy terms. Apply on site, Fortfield road, Upper Rathmines (2d. tram). 8 A

HOUSES AND LANDS.

SOMERVILLE, BALRATH, CO. MEATH.

COMPLETELY MODERNISED GEORGIAN MANSION,

ON 1,000 ACRES.

5 RECEPTION ROOMS, 12 FAMILY BEDROOMS, 6 BATHROOMS.

AMPLE DOMESTIC OFFICES AND SERVANTS' ACCOMMODATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

3 GATE LODGES AND 4 OTHER COTTAGES.

ALL LANDS LET FOR GRAZING FOR CURRENT SEASON.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY:

JACKSON STOPS & JOYCE,

33 KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN. TEL.:—61705.

Charming Gowns from Switzers Model Salon

Lovely Model Two-piece, in Powder Blue, suitable for Bride's "going-away" ensemble

Switzers

SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., DUBLIN

This distinctive Plaid Silk Gown in Navy shows the new neckline, sleeves and sash—important features in the Spring Fashions.

HOUSES AND LAND CONTINUED.

CLONTARF—15 Kincora road—Bungalow for Sale; two reception, four bedrooms, boxroom, kitchen and scullery, large garage, tennis court, etc.; lease 145 years; net ground rent £7 10/-. Apply Kennedy and McGonagle, Solicitors, 34 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin. 7 F

CRUAGH Houses—Stillorgan, £800; Sandycove, £800; Ballsbridge, £850; Glasnevin, £900; Rathgar, £925, £1,000; Ranelagh, £700, £850; Sutton, £900.—Eccleshgan and Co., 11 Lower Baggot street. 8 A

DELGANY, Co. Wicklow—For Sale, a really delightful Home, well appointed, central heating, non-basement, lovely situation, standing on 7 acres, beautifully planted grounds; orchards and paddocks. Seen only by appointment with Garvey and Good, Lincoln place. 6

DWELLINGHOUSE, 5 rooms, 22 Little Britain street, vacant possession. Sale, Tuesday, 21st March. Particulars from Heron, 188 Pearse street. 6 E

DRUMCONDRA—63 Richmond road, neat, modern, non-basement House, 5 rooms, kitchen, hot bath, newly decorated; price £850. Open for inspection Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1.30 to 5 o'clock. 6 E

GLASNEVIN—Two reception, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; long lease, subject to £5 per annum; immediate possession; price £900. Apply Jackson Stops and Joyce, 33 Kildare street, Dublin.

KIMMAGE—Excellent detached Residence, 7 rooms, small garden, garage; £1,000. Keys, Sole Agents, Browne and Dowse, Grafton street, opposite Wedgwood's. 6 E

KINGSTOWN—For Sale 10 Mulgrave terrace, Furnished or Unfurnished; perfect condition; non-basement; 13 apartments, large garage, etc. 6 E

KINGSTOWN—House for Sale; best position promenade, between pier and baths; 9 rooms. Particulars No. 1 Marine terrace. 8 A

PRIM Brothers, House and Estate Agents, 21 Dawson street—Houses and Business Premises for Sale all districts. 'Phone 21485. X

RATHMINES—Pre-war non-basement, gardens back and front, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc., e.l. gas.; long lease, subject to £10 per annum; price £1,090. Apply Jackson Stops and Joyce, 33 Kildare street. 6 E

SANDYCOVE—Let or Sell choice House; close churches, shops, tram train, 'bus. Key from Boss, 24 Main street, Blackrock (over Monument Creamery). 4 D

SLAFIELD road—Attractive Bungalow, seven rooms, garage.—K 1492, this office. 6 F

SELECT Bungalow, 2 acres, favourite road, 2d. 'bus; no hend fall, reminiscent rates; hall, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, hot water 3 lavatories, yard, productive fruit garden, large yard, good out-offices, suit private 2-motoring; lowest price £2,000. Seen appointment.—K 1700, this office.

TENEMENT Dwellinghouse, 111 Capel street, net annual rental, after paying head rent and rates, £76 15 2. Sale Tuesday, 21st March. Particulars from Heron, 188 Pearse street. 6 E

THE O'Connors should see the "Irish Family Names" feature in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 7 F

WANTED, near Terenure, 5-6 Acres Land, with or without house.—K 1673, this office. 8 E

HOUSES TO LET.

ASHDALE road, Terenure—House to Let; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bath, etc.; garage; £90 yearly and rates.—Margetson, Solicitor, 11 Ely place. 6 E

A SEVEN roomed, newly decorated House, Upper Kenilworth Park, £108, free. Keys, Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street; 'phone 62023. 7 F

GLASNEVIN—Modern, quite perfect order, fully Furnished, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, electricity, garage, £130.—Probert and Franks, 23 Stephen's Green. 7 F

HOUSES for Letting, Furnished and Unfurnished. Apply Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street. X

HOUSE to Let, 12 Palmerston Gardens. Seen between 2 and 4. 6 E

RATHGAR; three reception, four bedrooms; newly decorated; £90.—Byrne and Nixon, Rathmines.

SANDYCOVE—To Let, comfortable, Furnished House, 8 rooms, bath, h. and c., nice garden; near sea; 'bus passes door; rent moderate.—K 1546, this office. 6 E

TO Let, small House, Dublin suburbs; near sea and tram; £65 and taxes; no agents.—K 1590, this office. 7 D

HOUSES WANTED.

COMPACT House Wanted, South side; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, non-basement; rent about £120, inclusive; careful adults; possession May, for 3 to 5 years; state full particulars.—K 1619, this office. 7 F

DEPOSIT £100 offered for House, newly built, balance paid in rent; highest guarantee.—K 1513, this office. 6 E

WANTED by Dentist, House to Rent, Dublin, County, North Wicklow, County Louth. Address "Z 2804, House," this office. 4 D

WANTED to Rent (Unfurnished), between Ballsbridge and Blackrock, good House (detached if possible), with at least six bedrooms.—Battersby, 39 Westmoreland street, Dublin. 6 E

WANTED Unfurnished House to Let, 4 or